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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

President Reviews U. S. Fleet

League Hears Bolivia Appeal

America Sees Strikes Spread

Roumania Halts Dictatorship

Germany Celebrates Jutland

China Pleads With Hollywood

THE President of the United States reviews the American fleet as it steams into New York harbor. A gaunt gray armada of 86 ships carrying 30,000 men salutes the Commander-in-Chief two miles off Ambrose Light. Admiral D. F. Sellers in the flagship Pennsylvania leads the stately 12-mile-long parade of 700,000 tons of fighting ships, with flags flying, guns booming, rails manned. The airplane carriers release 174 planes for storming, diving, zooming and laying smoke screens. Thousands of spectators follow the President to sea on excursion steamers, millions more line the harbor shores. The fleet's in—And that's something to think about all the way from Broadway to Geneva.

¶ President Roosevelt proclaims the growth of a "new understanding" in the United States in his Memorial Day speech on historic Gettysburg battlefield. He condemns those who stir up political animosity by distortion of facts, those who draw unfair advantage under rules of the game, and those who still dwell inside narrow sectional walls. The speech has political implications and opens the congressional campaign, but some of its homely truths strike home. "We are all brothers," President Roosevelt declares—"All do share in whatever good comes to the average man."

¶ Geneva, with the Disarmament Conference floundering after hearing calls from Russia for a permanent arms parley and from America for a universal non-aggression pact, sees the war issue take a new form. Bolivia invokes Article 13 of the League Covenant as a basis for settling the Chaco conflict. This would carry the Bolivian-Paraguayan war out of the mediation stage into World Court arbitration. Bolivia's delegate makes strong complaint against the general arms embargo—He says it signifies the finish not of the war, but of factoryless Bolivia.

¶ Washington officials struggle to avert a vast spread of labor strikes in the United States. The United Textile Workers of America call a general strike in the cotton textile industry for June 4. Less than one-half of the South's 360,000 cotton workers are not union members, but organized minorities have usually controlled. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers threatens to tie up the steel trade in spite of recent revisions of the codes just as steel gets back to 59 per cent of capacity—The American zigzag back to prosperity is over the customary stony road.

¶ Europe sees the tide of democracy rise and fall in two countries. Just as Roumania is about to pass under a military dictatorship headed by Marshal Averescu and the authorization government King Carol had planned, the Liberal Party unites with its old rivals the National Peasants and the situation changes. The King calls Parliament for June 14 and democracy lifts its head once more. Vienna applauds Archduke Eugene, recently permitted to return to the country, as he marches with Chancellor Dollfuss. A dictator or a Hapsburg again—Austrian democracy appears still to be in banishment.

¶ Germany commemorates the battle of Jutland, which it regards as a German victory. Berlin and other cities see parades and memorial addresses on the eighteenth anniversary of "Skagerrak," when the German and British fleet were locked in the greatest naval conflict of modern times. Germany points out that the British lost the most ships and the most men. But Britain also points to its own proofs of a victory—Thereafter its fleet was left in possession of the seas.

¶ Britain finds it has the largest number of workers in jobs since 1929. The Ministry of Labor's figures show that on May 14 the total number of insured persons employed, outside of agriculture and domestic service, was 10,187,000. This was an improvement of 47,000 in a month, and 856,000 better than two years ago. It left 2,090,000 still unemployed. Britain's employment situation has been difficult ever since the World War—But today the nation sees hope of absorbing all those to whom a job will seem like dreams come true.

¶ China is the latest nation to protest against American motion pictures. The New Life Association, working for the moral rebirth of China, puts pressure on Lo Kang, chief film censor at Nanking, and he echoes the cry on to Hollywood. The Chinese like the right use of love, romance and luxury as entertainment elements; they seriously dislike them when misused in a way to corrupt morals. The American picture-maker may be less guilty of deliberate wrong intent than of failing to open the eyes of his mind—That producer is mentally blind who finds nothing to film but sex.

Women Urge Treaty to Help All Minorities

League of Nations Asked to Organize Board as Regulator

'To Preserve Culture'

Meeting at Chicago Puts Stress on Thwarting of Nationalism

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 31—Resolutions urging the safeguarding of the rights of minority populations were drawn up and dispatched to persons in key positions at the closing session of the Minorities Conference held here this week. The meeting was called by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to discuss and find solutions for the increasing and complicated problems of minorities.

An all-inclusive international treaty was urged which would safeguard the human, civil and cultural rights of minority populations. Formation of Permanent Minorities Commission of the League of Nations was also recommended. This commission, it was brought out in the discussions, should be similar to the present Mandates Commission. Such an impartial body, it was said, would not be influenced by political considerations and nationalistic feelings.

Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, told the conference that the establishment of a minorities commission by the League of Nations would mean an important reform in the handling of minority problems.

"With an impartial commission of this kind, it would be difficult for any power to get modifications for its own political interests," Dr. Wright said. "At the present time the only action which the League of Nations can take is conciliatory. Its procedure in regard to minorities is not entirely satisfactory because of the prevalent political elements."

"We should have in addition to the permanent commission a universal treaty asking all nations to guarantee protection to minorities," he added. "These two reforms would make the question a more definitely legal one. At the same time we must not lose sigh of the fact that the problems of minorities are different in different parts of the world and must be treated in particular ways in order to preserve the peace of the world."

President Roosevelt was asked to "extend the fundamental purposes of the New Deal by taking immediate concrete steps for our own American minorities."

Resolutions urged the passage of the Wheeler-Howard Indian rights bill, better treatment of German minorities and economic equality in the United States for Negroes.

The President was asked in a further resolution to "initiate legislation in Congress to receive on the same quota basis of immigration all peoples of the world." This was construed to mean the eliminating of discrimination against Orientals coming to our shores.

Bolivians Appeal For League's Aid In Stopping War

GENEVA, May 31 (AP)—Bolivia appealed to the League of Nations under two articles of the Covenant today to end its war with Paraguay in the Chaco boreal of South America.

This sensational development came at the very end of a League Council meeting after representatives of both nations had spoken to the assembled members.

First, Señor Costa Durels, Bolivian delegate, invoked Article 13, whereby disputing nations may ask arbitration. He was answered by Señor Caballero Bedoya, Paraguayan representative, who said: "We cannot allow arbitration to be a snare for the nation's good faith."

Then Señor Costa Durels appealed for a settlement of the dispute under Article 15 which authorizes the Council to make recommendations for the settlement of disputes without the vote of the disputants.

The latter article is a step preceding the possible application of military measures against an aggressor nation. It authorizes the Council to publish a report of the dispute.

If the Council unanimously agrees on its recommendations, the members of the League undertake that they will not go to war with any party of the dispute which complies with the recommendation.

The Bolivian representative announced that his nation was forced to resort to Article 15 declaring that Paraguay had failed utterly to bring any hopeful contribution to a plan of settlement. He said that, on the contrary, the Paraguayan representative had destroyed all hope of regulating the dispute under processes of mediation

Earlier in the session he insisted that the proposed international arms embargo would mean the "finish" of Bolivia. He charged that Paraguay has a munitions factory.

They Look Ahead With Courage

Ewing Galloway — Three Generations of Peasant Types — The Christian Science Monitor

Farmer Fits Poorly in Soviet Frame

Remaking of Agriculture in Present Régime Proved More Difficult Than Industrialization—Dealing With Machines Easy—Not So With Men Whose Lives Were Disrupted

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Third of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

After ten years as staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor *in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

The remaking of agriculture has been a far more difficult and complicated problem for the Soviet régime than the remaking of industry. This was because industrialization was largely a matter of mastering machines, whereas the collectivization of agriculture demanded, if it was to function with any degree of success, a far-reaching remolding of human psychology.

One cannot say that it has been an easy task to intrust the operation of complicated machines in the new steel, chemical and machine-building plants to raw peasant labor. But in the industrial field there has been no such violent breaking of old ties as in the villages, where the peasant, under the new order, must give up the old family horse, the individual strip of land and place himself under the orders of a farm manager who may be a total stranger and who may also be an ignoramus in matters of practical farming.

The first hints of an impending reorganization of agriculture could be heard in 1928, when Stalin was already sounding the warning that the country could not survive half-capitalist and half-socialist. At this time the towns, with the factories and the railroads, were "socialist"; state ownership and operation were the rule. But the countryside was overwhelmingly "capitalist" in the sense that the few state and collec-

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U.S. Schools Urged To Oust Liberals 'Knocking' Nation

Patriotic Women to Seek Teaching of Ideals of Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 31—Teachers in United States schools and colleges who, under the guise of liberalism, are undermining the American ideals of young people, were denounced by Mrs. William J. Becker of Montclair, N. J., at the annual banquet here yesterday of the National Society of New England Women.

Mrs. Becker, who is the national defense chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution, advocated elimination of such subversive teachers from the public school system.

There are, she declared, between 600,000 and 800,000 persons in this country who openly advocate the overthrow of the Government. With that movement, she said, is linked a plan to undermine the churches and the sanctity of the American home, breaking down moral standards and increasing crime.

Radical, Socialist and liberal organization, she claimed, are so well organized and have so much money behind them that to defeat their purposes patriotic women of this nation will have to make it their constant duty to present facts and a proper interpretation of American ideals to the young people.

Mrs. Becker urged the women of the congress to return to their home communities in all parts of the United States ready to accept responsibility for preaching the American doctrine of justice, liberty and equality.

Mrs. Frederick Starr Pendleton will automatically, by reason of her term of office, serve as president general of the society next year. Mrs. George Eder of Passaic, N. J., was elected first vice-president general at business sessions here Tuesday. Mrs. Edward A. Strong of San Marino, Calif., was elected third vice-president general; Mrs. John M. Towle of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected corresponding secretary general; Mrs. Eugene L. Webber of Boston, Mass., registrar general, and Mrs. John Foster McMillan of Elizabeth, N. J., chaplain general.

Delegates voted to send a telegram to President Roosevelt, urging him to set aside a week as home week, in which families would try to find united interests.

Textiles Look to Washington; Police Bill Passes Senate; Welfare Racket Names Ready

New England Observer Sees 'Foreign Farmers' of Maine Taking Boston Market Away From Home Growers of Poultry, Vegetables and Fruit

New England's textile industry, with a long history of devastating strikes behind it, was sitting on the edge of another threatened eruption today. Tenseness and uncertainty pervaded the atmosphere.

The New Deal had promised the end of labor troubles. Today one of its NRA rulings was reversing that promise.

The NRA had asked for a 25 per cent cut in textile production. This would mean a 25 per cent cut in the workers' pay. The NRA believed this was better than months without pay. But to labor, led to expect much, the cut seemed unjustifiable.

Today saw New England textile workers actually called out on a strike scheduled for Monday, that is, 75,000 of the 400,000 workers here, members of the United Textile Workers of America. In the country at large this union represents the majority of textile workers.

Local labor leaders were confused. What did the wording of the order mean? "It seems to apply only to mills working two shifts, not those working a single 40 hour shift. We look to Washington. . . ."

The textile worker, feeling he should have 100 per cent work and pay, hardly dares refuse 75 per cent. "We don't know where we stand. We look to Washington. . . ."

The manufacturer knows that the seasonal slack period has arrived. Formerly he has just curtailed production by a complete shutdown. This year the NRA order precludes any lockout, instead it gives the whole industry a 25 per cent cut. "Under the New Deal we cannot tell what is next. We look to Washington. . . ."

Thus to Washington today looked all New England textile people.

Police Bill

By a Single Vote

When the police unification bill was first proposed, the state police chiefs felt it was too strong, opposed it. Pruning started. They were pleased. But pruning continued. So today they are displeased, see the bill's good points going overboard with the bad.

Mr. Roger W. Cutler, secretary of the Citizens' Committee on Public Safety, today said that nearly 90 per cent of the police chiefs are for the bill and against its present shell, which, passed as it is today, would mean "unification in name only."

The bill tottered through the Senate by a margin of only one vote Tuesday. Full force of the police support is expected to be felt at the first hearing held by the House Ways and Means Committee, probably on Saturday.

Two important proposals snipped off by the Senate will be the center of the police chief attacks:

1. Life tenure of office for police heads in communities of more than 10,000 people.

2. Special training for all applicants to police forces and all those seeking promotions.

"Sending a little boy on a man's errand," was Mr. Cutler's manner of speaking about legislators who wiped out the training clause, which must result in sending untrained officers into difficult tasks demanding a high order of training.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham stated today that the policeman is striv-

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Things Present

An interpretation of the news about the NRA is difficult without a knowledge of the set-up of the American Federation of Labor. The first of two explanatory articles appears on today's Editorial Page.

It would appear that young people are beginning to organize in the interests of the Monitor, as you will note by two letters in the Mail Bag, on the Young Folks' Page.

The article in the upper left-hand corner of the Home Forum Page gives an intimate picture of the President of Czechoslovakia.

Are you planning a roadside stand? Then don't miss the article on the Women's Activities Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings another Women's Page, another article in the "Improving Your Tennis" series, and another Monitor Camera Club layout.

Better Citizens Taken as Goal Of Boy Scouts

National Council Meets at Buffalo in 24th Annual Convention

Year's Work Reviewed

Roosevelt Sends Message of Congratulation—Preparing for Silver Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31—The Boy Scouts of America enter their silver jubilee year with courage and confidence, as a result of outstanding progress in the last 12 months, Dr. James E. West, chief Scout executive, declared at the opening session of the twenty-fourth annual meeting, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, here today.

"In spite of the depression, scouting has emerged in a way to give us all great basis for satisfaction," he said. "Our membership has increased, and more than that, scouting throughout the country is in a stronger position, I believe, than ever before in our history. The American people believe in scouting and have supported it throughout America."

Dr. West spoke after Mr. Walter W. Head, of St. Louis, Mo., president of the council, had called the more than 400 delegates to order. Buffalo, entertaining for the remainder of the week its first National Council meeting, is host to some of the foremost leaders of scouting in the nation.

Delegates From Every State

"Building Citizens" is the theme of the meeting, which has attracted delegates from every state in the Union. Emphasis is being placed at the group meetings on progress of the 10-year program, the goal of which is one of every four new male citizens a four-year scout-trained man by 1942.

President Roosevelt had been invited to attend the meeting but expressed his regrets in a telegram to Mr. Milton C. Guggenheimer, president of the Buffalo council and chairman of local arrangements.

"I extend best wishes to the Scouts and Scouteers of Buffalo, as well as the delegates present, and I hope the meetings this year will be most fruitful and that the problems dealt with will be successfully met," the President said.

Mr. West praised President Roosevelt for the coöperation and personal part he has taken in the Scout movement.

Roosevelt Commended

"I feel that no small part of the success in the past year has been due to President Roosevelt's personal participation and to the impetus given by his leadership as honorary president," Mr. West said.

Mr. West's annual report disclosed that there were 904,240 men and boys registered in 1933 with the Boy Scouts of America. An effort is to be made to bring this figure to more than 1,000,000 in the twenty-fifth year. Scouts on the record increased from 652,541 to 673,533.

The National Court of Honor record, setting forth the heroism of 75 Scouts, was presented by Mr. Daniel

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Roosevelt Reviews Naval Grand Fleet Entering New York

Fog Delays Starting of 12-Mile Parade of 86 Fighting Ships

Recalls Like Event Following the War

Armada to Anchor in Hudson for 2 Weeks—Gay Ceremonies Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—After passing in review by President Roosevelt in the greatest naval pageant in the history of the nation, the United States fleet is anchored in the Hudson River, spread out in a long gray line from Sixty-third Street, Manhattan, to Yonkers.

The fleet—86 vessels, with their 5000 officers and 25,000 men, with signal flags dipping from yardarms—passed before the President and a company of distinguished guests on board the cruiser Indianapolis, off Ambrose Lightship in a spectacular procession.

The review, which was scheduled to start at noon, was delayed for some time by a heavy fog which swept in suddenly to blot out blue skies under a brightly shining sun. The parade did not start until about 1 p. m.

The battleship Pennsylvania, flagship of the fleet, flying the four-star red flag of Admiral David F. Sellers, commanding, was the first vessel to steam past the Indianapolis, just as the final gun in the 21-gun presidential salute boomed from its decks. After passing the Indianapolis the Pennsylvania swung out of line and took up its place with the reviewing vessels, the Indianapolis and the Louisville, which also carried a large number of guests.

Each Ship Salutes

Each vessel of the fleet, as it passed in review before the President, had its rails manned by the crew standing at salute. Guns boomed out in the 21-gun salute to the President, and just as the last shot echoed across the water, four ruffles were given on the drums, four flourishes sounded on the bugles, and the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," with all officers and men at salute.

When the last ship paid its tribute to the President, the Indianapolis led the parade through the Narrows into the harbor, while overhead the flying arm of the navy staged a spectacular show such as this city has never seen before.

Hundreds of thousands of persons, perched atop the city's skyscrapers along the Battery and lining the Hudson shores, saw the great armada enter port.

Simultaneously, the city threw wide its gates to the nation's sailormen, beginning a series of entertainments which will continue for the duration of the fleet's visit here, which will end on June 17.

An Eye-Opener to Public

The presence of the fleet in the Hudson River visualizes strongly to the hundreds of thousands of persons who lined the water front what these gray vessels mean to the na-

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Sight of Sea Defense Brings Thrill to the Men Who Made It

Roosevelt Is Chiefly The One Responsible

Swanson and Daniels Had Big Part Too in Raising Navy to High Place

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ON BOARD THE U. S. S. INDIANAPOLIS, OFF AMBROSE LIGHT, May 31—A grateful fleet saluted its sailor President today.

Grateful, because what the American Navy is in 1934, and what it shortly hopes to become, it owes in overwhelming measure to the man who stood on the deck of this cruiser today and received with glowing satisfaction the incessant bombardment of 21-gun salutes.

By a rare act of poetic justice, the actors in today's drama off Ambrose—both men and ships—include the remaining principals in the most astounding episode in sea power that the world has ever seen. For these human actors raised the American Navy from a very poor fourth among the world's navies in 1914, to potential supremacy in 1919.

The three men who stand apart on the Indianapolis' forward deck—Franklin Roosevelt, Josephus Daniels, Claude Swanson—were leaders of the group which literally altered the whole course of American naval history.

And What Is to Come?

However strikingly these memories of the past dominate today's events, the future and the present are more important. For once more the problem of navalism is before the governments. It was only two days ago that Mr. Norman H. Davis, speaking for President Roosevelt at Geneva, said:

"We are . . . willing to join the other interested powers in a substantial proportionate reduction of naval tonnage."

"Substantial proportionate reduction. . ." Those words are statesmanship's answer to the challenge of the mighty fighting machines which steam so proudly into harbor today. For statesmen and peoples have recognized that warships are not only evidences of national pride, of protection and safeguard in the world as it is. They have seen that these proud and thrilling craft can also be cruel and costly engines of destruction. And they have decreed "substantial proportionate reduction."

To carry out this determination of peace-loving peoples—which sometimes is badly interpreted, sometimes hides bad faith, and in no case should mean dishonorable national surrender—within the past week arrangements have been perfected to discuss the future of navies with Great Britain, greatest navalist of them all, and Japan, latest convert to the theory of sea power.

Sailor President Acts

Meanwhile, the Sailor President, backed by an aroused feeling of nationalism in many parts of the country, has begun building up the navy again. Once more in Mr. Davis's words this week, somewhat apologetically before the Disarmament Conference, "we have felt it necessary to build up approximately to the treaty limits, largely in replacement ships."

Under the guise of "public works," intended to speed recovery, a large building program is under way. No less than 32 war vessels were started last year, and this year the Vinson Act authorizes a total of 102 ships. Whether they are all built, depends on appropriations forthcoming from future Congresses.

Now, how did this fleet that comes in today reach its mighty position? Through a dramatic historical sequence important in what it reveals, which can be graphically followed in decades:

1894—The United States was about sixth in the list of powers, spending only $30,000,000 a year on the navy. The idea of "parity" with Britain's immense fleet would have been fantastic. Yet the nation felt secure, we were proud of the individual heroism of the American navy. Fleet reviews were glorious affairs. The country was bursting with progress and prosperity. "Navalism" was unknown in the United States, and Congress had a persistent tendency to authorize battleships for "coast defense" only. Yet the nation flourished, and American merchant ships plied every sea.

Change in Sentiment

1904—Only a decade had passed, yet now the American fleet must be "second only to Great Britain's." The country was, for the first time in its history, committed to a competitive race and standard. The martial victories over Spain, with a very modest navy, and the gusto of a new and exhilarating imperialism had produced a new sense of insecurity, of ambition.

But two years later, when the British brought out H. M. S. Dreadnought, all American confidence and much of the zeal vanished. The McKinley and Roosevelt battleship fleet had been rendered obsolete. Britain and Germany swept into a

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Symbols of Patriotism

H. Armstrong Roberts — The Christian Science Monitor

A Boy Scout and "Old Glory"

Congress Works on Holiday And Garners Good Harvest; World Court Issue Deferred

Upper House Ready to Act on Treaty Freeing Cuba From Last Control—Democrats Upset Republicans on Amendment to Tariff Bill

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 31—A 30-year source of friction between the United States and its young protégé, the Republic of Cuba, was definitely nearing elimination today as the Senate prepared to act on the new Cuban treaty, abrogating the so-called Platt amendment.

On this and half a dozen other far-reaching international and domestic problems Congress put in a busy day today. Such progress was achieved that the end of the Seventy-third Congress is now definitely in sight.

* * *

Cuba Libre: The rest of the nation took a holiday yesterday, Memorial Day. But Congress worked. It accomplished a good deal. It accomplished more today. In the first place, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved the new Cuban treaty.

Only a filibuster by the irrepressible Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana prevented debate and probable passage on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Long had a good many thoughts to deliver on Latin-American affairs, and found in American sales of arms to Bolivia in the Chaco dispute a deep-laid plot of the "Rockefeller interests," while Cuba's troubles were laid to "Chase National loans."

The feeling in the Senate is that the new treaty will be accepted promptly, with few adverse votes. Whether it will actually achieve lasting results is another matter. The Platt amendment by which the United States specifically registered its right to intervene in Cuban affairs, under certain circumstances and under which five specific interventions have actually occurred, has been bitterly assailed for many years in Cuba. Now the amendment is to go. But it is pointed out in the Senate that the treaty abrogation is more apparent than real. America will still have the right under international law to intervene.

Cuba's close proximity and heavy American investments give the United States a peculiar interest in island affairs which time is not likely to wipe out. Prevalent Senate feeling seems to be that if Cuba wants the treaty it should have it; that it does not make much real difference in international law; and finally, that if it improves Cuban relations with the United States and helps stabilize the Government—so much the better.

* * *

World Court: The Senate meanwhile has temporarily shelved the World Court issue, at the same time carefully writing a memorandum on its engagement calendar to revive the whole matter next January. So typical of Senatorial procedure is this that it deserves examination.

The Senate has been playing with the World Court question for a decade. By one excuse or another the thorny problem has always been postponed, despite recommendations by every Republican and Democratic President in the interim for American adherence.

The fact is, of course, that Congress never acts on a matter like this unless there is a powerful popular drive behind it; and in this case, Congress is yet to be convinced that such a drive exists.

Time after time hearings for and against the Court have been held. After these hearings the committee either forgets the matter, or solemnly gives the court protocol a bare majority of approval, too late for any Senate action. Presumably when Congress meets next January still more hearings on the many-times tilled ground will be held.

The postponement at this session is by the vaguest of motions—made by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, recommending that the treaty be reviewed next year and consideration of the same be concluded "as early as practicable" during that session. Opponents of the Court are jubilant.

* * *

Tariff, Securities, Silver, Etc.: But ridding itself of the uncomfortable World Court issue by no means concludes congressional accomplishments in the past 48 hours. The Senate was all set to approve the far-reaching stock exchange bill today, with similar House action tomorrow. Then the Senate Democrats overwhelmed the first Republican amendment to the tariff bill 46 to 29, and girded themselves to mete out similar treatment to new amendments.

The House quickly passed the silver bill; and Administration leaders cracked their whips in behalf of the housing legislation. All in all, Congress has speeded up its tempo.

Saturday, June 9, may or may not see adjournment. But if it does not come then, it will come pretty certainly the week following Saturday, and then President Roosevelt can settle down to his comparatively lesser troubles—war debts, strikes, drought, farm surplus, elections, rising prices and little problems of that sort—with the congressional irritant removed.

* * *

War Debts: "Inspired" reports, rumors and patriotic statements about war debts poured forth from European capitals. But here in Washington the State Department preserved a thundering silence while Congress grew jumpy with the excitement and the strain of waiting for the President's long promised and now momentarily expected message.

On it depends something much more important to Congress itself than just debts. Of course the message will perhaps trace a track out of the debts tangle and lead to an ultimate settlement. But Congress senses possible political issues.

Republicans hope Mr. Roosevelt will go a bit far toward concessions. If he does, they will have a nice little plank for their platforms. Mr. Roosevelt would become the friend of the "foreign defaulters," and therefore by inversion, the enemy of all good Americans.

Democrats are a little mixed in feeling. Some are conscious of the advantages to American foreign trade which would result from a settlement of the long-standing debt question and hope for something concrete. Others are afraid the Republicans might get what they want. Democratic leaders particularly hope nothing will be said in the message which will rouse long debate and delay adjournment of the session. But what the message will actually say is still an absolute mystery, at least on Capitol Hill.

* * *

Drought Relief: Drought-stricken farmers in 134 counties of the Dakotas, Minnesota and Texas are preparing to part with thousands of cattle which they can no longer feed. Beginning June 1, the Federal Government will buy the animals, take them to the slaughtering house, and distribute as much of the meat as is fit to the unemployed.

After consultation with Dr. E. W. Sheets, AAA drought service director, now in St. Paul, Mr. Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, announced that the Government will be ready to begin buying as scheduled. County directors, working with inspectors from the bureau of animal industry, will do the actual buying at the farm. Prices will range from $4 to $20 a head. In cases where the cattle is under mortgage protection will be provided both for debtors and creditors.

No farmer has to sell his cattle unless he wants to, but if he does he must agree to take part in the future AAA cattle adjustment program.

All states are affected by a modification of all wheat, corn-hog and tobacco contracts, removing the restrictions on the planting and harvest of forage crops needed as feed for stock.

From the consumers' branch of the AAA comes solace for the city dweller. "City consumers," its bulletin says, "may be concerned lest this mean a possible food shortage next fall. This alarm is unfounded. Storage stocks of staple farm products are greater than normal. A small wheat crop, for example, would mean only that we could consume a part of the surpluses which have been stored up during the past two or three years."

... AND IT HAS BEEN TESTED AND APPROVED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE
Rinso
THANKS FOR TELLING ME! I'M GOING TO TRY IT
Rinso
NEXT WASHDAY
RINSO SOAKS OUT DIRT —SAVES SCRUBBING. AND MY CLOTHES ARE 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER!

AND what a work-saver Rinso is in the dishpan—and for all cleaning! Gives creamy, lasting suds—*even in hard-est water. Soaks on hands.* Easy on clothes, too, because they aren't scrubbed threadbare. Recommended by makers of 40 famous washers.

TRY AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP NEXT WASHDAY

Everything—
IN NOVA SCOTIA & NEW BRUNSWICK
At *Rock-Bottom* Rates!

START with ST. ANDREWS—just across the border. Visit The Algonquin. Play its famous golf course. Ride, fish for trout or bass, swim in a sandy-beached cove. And in old Nova Scotia, The Pines, Digby, has golf, tennis, an open air pool. Visit Lakeside Inn near old Yarmouth. And Cornwallis Inn, Kentville, in the Evangeline country. The Lord Nelson is in Halifax, (op. Asso. Canadian Hotels).

GOLF COURSE AT FAMOUS ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.

ON THE BEACH AT KATIE'S COVE, ST. ANDREW'S

GOOD FISHING AND CANOEING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 5) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year)—Single, $6. up; double, $5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 28-Sept. 7)—Single, $7. up; double, $5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 30-Sept. 4)—for single, $8. up; double, $7. up, person.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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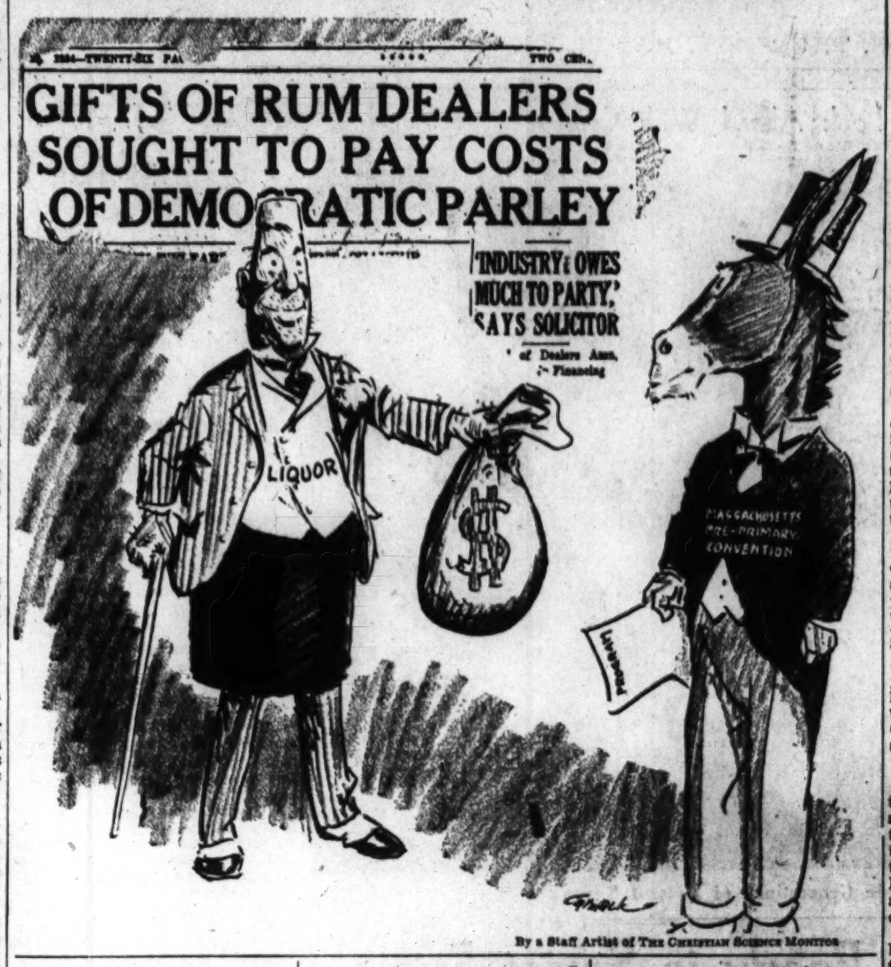
Big Hearted—Or Is It Just His Way of Doing Business?


GIFTS OF RUM DEALERS SOUGHT TO PAY COSTS OF DEMOCRATIC PARLEY
'INDUSTRY OWES MUCH TO PARTY,' SAYS SOLICITOR
LIQUOR
MASSACHUSETTS PRE-PRIMARY CONVENTION
By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Down One More

Governor Ely's retail sales tax bill went the way of a number of his other pet legislative plans today.

The House, without debate, referred the measure to the next annual session. So, until then at least, no retail sales tax. And when the next session convenes probably there will be no "Governor" Ely.

* * *

Hot-headed citizens prepared today to protest Mayor Mansfield's edict that the city would spend no money this year to cool the drinking water in the city-owned fountains. The Mayor sent back to Superintendent of Supplies Warren W. Loomis contracts for ice amounting to about $5000 with the notation "no appropriations for this purpose this year except city hospital." The hospital will be allowed to spend about $2200 for ice to cool its water. Other drinkers of city water will have to take it lukewarm this summer.

* * *

Horse-racing and pari-mutuel betting in Massachusetts is still pending in the House.

Today the bill was amended to provide that;

1. All money received by cities and towns under the plan must be expended for public welfare purposes.
2. The referendum shall be statewide instead of by counties.
3. Money received must be expended, one-half for old-age assistance, and one-half for public welfare.
4. Licensees may employ none but residents of Massachusetts.

The legislators went at the measure hammer-and-tongs Tuesday, defeating all sorts of amendments. Finally they substituted the ways and means committee bill with its court referendum proposition and the measure was ordered to a third reading. Of course, this action precluded any further action for the day and the measure is up for final settlement now.

* * *

Adverse

Public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway Company is out the window this session of the Legislature at all events. The House of Representatives on Tuesday turned down two proposals for public ownership of the "El." These proposals had been defeated on Monday, and then on Tuesday the House reaffirmed its adverse decision when reconsideration was asked.

* * *

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has filed a bill, now before the rules committee, providing that the auditor of the City of Boston be authorized to cancel claims or debts and abate certain assessments or taxes on recommendation of the collector of taxes of the city.

* * *

A legislative report for the week ending Friday, May 25, showed that 1937 measures were referred to committees by the Legislature, 1712 matters have been reported and that there remains for consideration and action 225 propositions.

* * *

Maybe and Mebbe So

James M. Curley, considered by many as the most colorful Mayor Boston ever had, has crossed the political Rubicon. But those skilled in the ways of politics can see that he hasn't burned all bridges behind him. Former Mayor Curley added to the pop of a Pop Concert when he had one of his faithful lieutenants read from the stage his announcement that he is an outright candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Forgetful of one of the soundest trouncings a candidate has received in Massachusetts, Mr. Curley says he's after the Governorship again. It's intimated that he'll see President Roosevelt in Worcester tomorrow and seek his support for the Democratic nomination.

* * *

This may or may not be so. It wouldn't be surprising if a federal appointment were, after all, more to the former Mayor's liking and that his entry into the Democratic state contest in Massachusetts—with the possibility of splitting the party wide open—may not be left entirely out of his thought.

* * *

One thing is sure, Senator David I. Walsh will not hail with joy the prospect of Mr. Curley as a running mate on the Democratic state ticket next November.

* * *

Minus a Mayor

Boston is without a Mayor today. In fact it has been without a Mayor since Tuesday. And it will continue without a Mayor unless someone finds Mr. John F. Dowd, or decides who is next in line for temporary promotion.

Mayor Mansfield left silently and secretly on a vacation trip to Atlantic City last Tuesday night. Suddenly it was realized today that someone would have to occupy his City Hall chair.

Mr. Dowd, president of the City Council, normally would have so functioned. But Mr. Dowd could not be found. Up to a late hour Mr. Dowd still could not be found. It was rumored he also had left town Tuesday. So Boston proceded about its business without, officially, a Mayor.

Rush Jones.

Irish Senate Fights Against Abolishment

DUBLIN, May 31 (AP)—The Irish Senate wants to keep on being a Senate no matter what Mr. Eamon de Valera thinks. Before it is a bill passed by the Dail Eireann at the urgent suggestion of de Valera divorcing the Free State from the Senate. Regardless of Senate action, it is effective within a year.

Attacking the idea of a single-house Parliament, Chairman Bennett said that in the United States, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Vermont had tried the plan and each had abandoned it on the grounds it had violated the American Constitution.

Urging a fight to the finish against abolition, Mr. Bennett declared the people would rally against de Valera's stand "to prevent a revolution of the Left."

Ford Lost $3,923,523 Last Year, Long Reports

Henry Ford lost $3,923,523 during 1933, Mr. Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, reported today.

Mr. Long's "inside" knowledge of the status of the Detroit motor manufacturer's bank book is made possible by Massachusetts corporation laws which require that any corporation carrying on its business within the State must file annually a statement of condition. It was from this statement of condition, dated Dec. 31, 1933, that Mr. Long garnered his surprising bit of information.

Advance Sale Called Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More than 3,500,000 tickets were sold in advance of the opening of the second season of a Century of Progress exposition, which officials believe to be a record for advance sale of tickets for any kind of exposition.

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VACATION CLUB
25c 50c $1 $2 $5 Weekly 50 Weeks
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Boston's Air Full of Music, Thanks to ERA Development

Many Talented Musicians, Out of Work, Find Happiness in Playing Concerts in Parks and Institutions Under Export Direction and Rehearsing

If you want to know what ERA has done in Massachusetts, there is one group you may ask and get an answer that will probably make you forget a lot of the criticism you may have heard.

There are stories aplenty in that group, stories of talented musicians, trained by such famous Boston teachers as Longy, Gustav Strube, Max Zach, Emil Mollenhauer, who during the bleak years just past had to turn to the most menial tasks to eke out a bare living.

Judge William J. Day, who is directing the music division of ERA, is willing to pause in his labors at any time to tell the questioner of the pitiful cases that have come to his attention. And he will wax enthusiastic over some of the results that have been obtained.

Ask Mr. Henry Woelber, supervisor of the band and orchestra division, and he will go into detail and tell you of the really talented pianist who had been driving a truck, with all hope gone of ever playing again professionally. He will tell you of the musician who could find nothing but a janitor's job. He will tell of other artists who kept the wolf from the door by working as laborers on CWA projects, by shoveling snow, by doing anything that came to hand.

They Love It

ERA to these men means something more than a chance to earn a living, Mr. Woelber says. It means to them a chance to do the work they love, to pick up instruments that had been laid away in hopelessness, and again express themselves through the medium they had chosen.

The past five years have been black years for musicians in Boston, Mr. Woelber says. One by one the theater orchestras have given way to machine-made music, to the movies and the radio. He tells of one salary of $125 a week that shrunk to $10. He tells of musicians who had sunk to destitution.

Mr. Woelber is loud in his praise of Mr. Joseph B. Carney, state administrator of ERA for Massachusetts. For it was Mr. Carney's sympathetic consideration of the musicians' plight and the plan for their relief that made the music division of ERA possible.

Today there are in Greater Boston two bands and two orchestras of 41 men each; two bands of 21 each; four orchestras of 11 each.

But it means something more than the employment of 250 musicians, even though this 250 represents those whom the depression hit the hardest. For these men it is a linking up of their source of sustenance with a work they love. The result can be heard in the three concerts a week given in the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, in the concerts given in the Art Museum, in the hospitals and institutions throughout the city.

And these are no makeshift organizations, Mr. Woelber says. There is no group short of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the city today that can be counted superior to the four major organizations, he declares.

ERA Inspiration

The reason for the excellence is not hard to find. These men, Mr. Woelber explains, play with the inspiration that has come to them as they have found their chance once more and their concerts are real concerts by real artists who have the talent to play the very best of the world's music.

These men, Mr. Woelber says, are carrying on the old Boston traditions. They are keeping alive the reputation held by Boston for being a training school for fine musicians. And without the help of ERA this reputation would surely have been lost.

The leaders of the four major bands and orchestras are worthy successors to those men who built up Boston's reputation as a training center. And they are leading men who are playing with the inspiration of gratitude and new-born hope.

These leaders are: Bands—Mr. Alphonse D'Avino and Mr. D. A. Ives. Orchestras—Mr. Will Dodge and Mr. Albert Kaurick.

That is why, says Mr. Woelber, when you listen to a concert on the Boston Common, or one of the many broadcasts now given over the air, or go to a concert in Boston Museum of Fine Arts, you hear music that is truly moving. Back of the inspired work of the strings are memories of bitter days when hope was all but gone, when the only task seemed far removed from their chosen field. Back of the enthusiasm of brass and woodwinds is the knowledge that the rent is paid, the grocer has his money and that the roof is kept overhead. In short, he says, one is listening to the music of thankfulness.

This, according to Mr. Woelber and Judge Day, is what ERA means to Boston's unemployed musicians.

Brazil Grants Amnesty

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 31 (By U. P.)—Political privileges were restored May 28 to all those implicated in the Paulista revolt of 1932, when President Vargas signed an amnesty decree. The order suspending political rights was simultaneously revoked.

Hungary Recognizes Work of N. Y. Woman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—The activities of Miss Augusta Markowitz, librarian of the Woodstock Branch of the New York Public Library, in keeping Hungarian communities throughout North America in touch with Hungarian literature were recognized by the Hungarian Government on May 25 when it bestowed the Red Cross of Merit on her.

Miss Markowitz was responsible for introducing Hungarian literature into the New York Public Library and today keeps libraries in nearly 100 communities supplied with recommendations for keeping their Hungarian shelves up to date.

The Red Cross of Merit, awarded always for signal service in forwarding Hungarian-American relations, was bestowed upon Miss Markowitz at a meting of the Hungarian-American Society in the name of the Regent of Hungary by Mr. George Ghika, Hungarian Consul-General in New York City.

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The complete summer ensemble—coats are in the new length. Jabots pleated in sun burst patterns—delightful contrasting colors—all youthful model dresses. A host of gorgeous prints in navy, brown and beet-root red from which to choose. Sizes 38 to 44.

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Waldorf at the Sign of the Red Apple

From a Sandwich to a FULL COURSE MEAL

IT IS JUST HEREIN THE WALDORF restaurants fill the bill. People who want but a simple sandwich or a bowl of soup are served delicious orders, and with dispatch. Others with plenty of time and a hearty appetite can have the finest of meals . . . from the soup course to the daintiest of desserts.

- I like to feel Waldorf is a real boon to the people in every state where we have restaurants. Millions know we serve the finest food that money can buy, cooked and served in the most appetizing fashion . . . at the most reasonable prices.
- All this, combined with a personnel of courteous and expert people, makes Waldorf what it is today. Yes indeed . . . you can get anything from a sandwich to a full course meal.

JJ Curry
President

NRA

Thursday Special . . . CORNED BEEF with CABBAGE (or New Spinach), Chow Mato, Boiled Potato, Rolls and Butter 30c

Every Day Special . . . HAMBURG STEAK, Fresh Mushroom Sauce, New Spinach, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c

There Are Waldorfs in These Cities:

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BROOKLINE, MASS.	LYNN, MASS.	SALEM, MASS.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	MALDEN, MASS.	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	MANCHESTER, N. H.	SOMERVILLE, MASS.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	NEWARK, N. J.	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
CHELSEA, MASS.	NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	SYRACUSE, N. Y.
EVERETT, MASS.	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	TROY, N. Y.
FALL RIVER, MASS.	NEWTON, MASS.	UTICA, N. Y.
FITCHBURG, MASS.	NEW YORK CITY	WALTHAM, MASS.
HARTFORD, CONN.	PAWTUCKET, R. I.	WATERBURY, CONN.
HAVERHILL, MASS.	PITTSFIELD, MASS.	WORCESTER, MASS.

There IS a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the *Waldorf*

Teachers of Panama Rallied By President Arias to Join Cause of 'Humane Liberalism'

Chief Executive Hopes to Keep Republic Away From Communist and Fascist Extremes in Carrying Out New Deal

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Panamanian teachers have an important rôle to play in the political drama of Panama, according to a recent statement of the Panamanian President, Señor Harmodio Arias.

The Digesto Latinamericano, a Panama weekly reporting the President's remarks, makes the point that Señor Arias is bent upon a New Deal for the Republic, a deal tending away from Communist and Fascist extremes and headed along the middle course of "humane Liberalism."

"It would appear," says the Digesto, "that in the teaching ranks of Panama the large number think little, if at all, on these matters; while a few, who give thought to what is going on in the world, seem rather sympathetic toward collectivism of one kind or another, and are very cool toward liberalism."

The paper then goes on to state that a request has been made by a follower of the Marxian doctrine for permission to use the platform, in what is known as Teacher's House, to show that Marxian theories are not in the least inapplicable to the solution of Panama's problems.

Teacher's House Dedicated

The Teacher's House, as explained by the Digesto, is a place "where a pleasant orchestra plays every evening" and refreshment is obtainable. Such agreeableness, the paper adds, "is not a hindrance, but an inducement for making the place a center where important issues may be discussed." The House was recently dedicated by President Arias and there it was that he laid before the teachers his plans for the New Deal.

The Panamanian Chief Executive declared in no uncertain terms that political-social reforms could have no place in Panama. Such reforms, he argued, "are unlikely to give adequate solution for Panama's problem. . . . The dictatorship of the extreme right . . . is as dangerous here as that of the extreme left. . . . There is no need for violent revolution in our systems."

The President proceeded to tell the teachers that their function does not concern merely a compliance with educational programs covering subjects more or less convenient. "An explanation or some accurate and timely suggestion regarding a human problem," said the President, "is of greater importance and much more profitable for the commonwealth than compulsory devotion . . . tending to bend students to the study of subjects that are perhaps unrelated to their future possible problems."

Just Marking Time

Interestingly enough a similar argument was recently put forth by the president of a large American university. The university head declared to the effect that year in and year out cut and dried lectures, lacking new and refreshing thoughts, were only a drag in the intellectual market. Unless a man could give sufficiently of himself to help solve the ever-increasing problems of today, this university president considered that a teacher was marking time.

In Panama, President Arias frankly declared that the nation's problem was not nor could be the return of a fictitious prosperity . . . it could be solved only through a readjustment, a rational recovery, and that it must not adopt exotic doctrines or systems, such as Communism and Fascism, while doing so.

Only a few short weeks ago President Arias visited Washington to talk with President Roosevelt and various officials of the Department of State about Panamanian business problems which Washington was in a position to adjust. As in the case of the address before the Panama teachers he went direct to headquarters to tell his story. His mission in the United States was reported successful. His mission to the Teacher's House may be equally so, for the President is highly regarded by the peoples of his isthmian republic.

Appeal Highly Important

All that was talked about behind closed doors in Washington has never been made public. It may be that the issue he placed before his teachers back home was not pre-discussed with the President or the United States Secretary of State.

Still, the fact that the United States Government must, under a former treaty with Panama, guarantee the independence of that Republic, may have prompted the Panamanian President to sound out the Washington authorities on their attitude toward a New Deal in Panama, based on humane liberalism rather than collectivism.

Today an appeal to the teachers of Panama for a contribution of ideas toward better government and democracy is tremendously important, for this is the era of transition when, as President Arias says, 'humanity is seeking all possible solutions of fundamental problems."

Young Men Urged To Take Places In G. O. P. Ranks

New Chairman Says Youth Will Get Chance to Shape Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—Greybeard policies are going to make way in the National Republican Club for those based on the idealism and common sense of the youth of the party, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, new president of the club, declared today in a nation-wide invitation to young Republicans to "join up' and take their place in G. O. P councils. Naming Mr. Walter S. Mack Jr., as chairman of the member-seeking committee of the club, Colonel Roosevelt stressed his desire to make the organization an increasingly important political channel for young men.

"We will cling to no policy merely because it has been the accepted doctrine of the party of old," he said, in a letter to Mr. Mack. "We will oppose no policy of the opposition merely because it is their policy or to obtain some cheap political advantage.

"We wish the club to represent the thought of the rank and file—particularly the young men. We propose to give them a chance to formulate our policies. Young men like you, in their twenties and thirties, are chairmen of our important committees."

The "frame on which the fabric of our national standard is to be woven", Colonel Roosevelt continued, was built on such principles as:

Orderly procedure under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Opposition to the formulation and execution of national policies by persons not elected by the people or responsible to them.

Opposition to "regimentation" or anything that predicates a society frozen in classes.

It was the belief of the officers of the club, he continued, that a stand for social and industrial justice was imperative in these times, and to this end they advocated "stricter measures to prevent the exploitation of the many for the few." Unemployment insurance and old age pensions were named by Colonel Roosevelt among the measures favored. At the same time, they believed there could be no substantial or permanent business revival without a sound currency, a balanced federal budget and a check on excessive governmental borrowing and mounting taxes.

The membership, particularly the young men, he added, was to fill in the pattern and design of this framework.

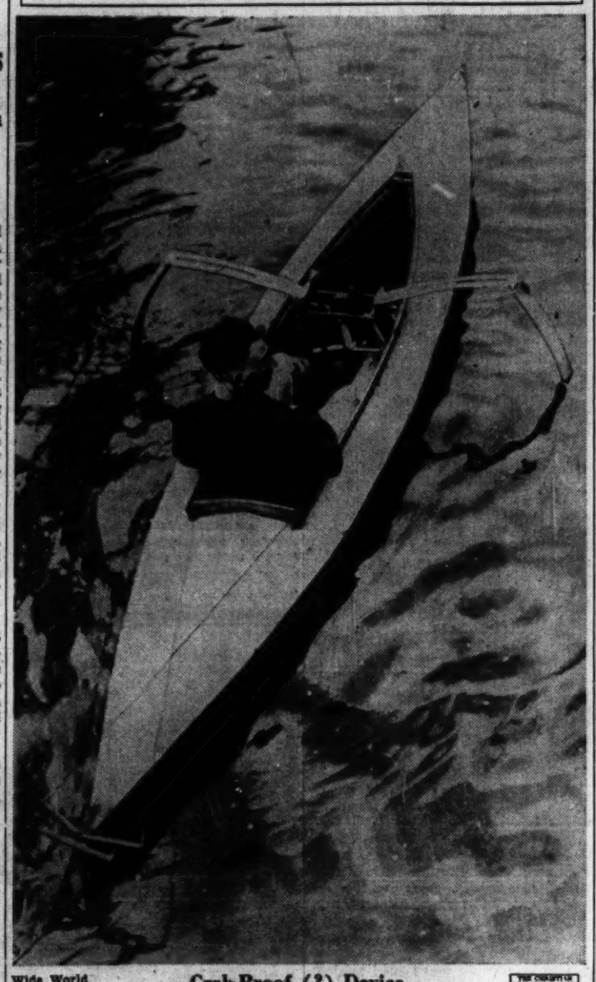
New Yorkers to Learn More About Their City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—New Yorkers are notorious for doing all their sightseeing away from home. It may be this lack of knowledge about the quaint, interesting corners of their own city which has made some Saturday afternoon expeditions of various organizations popular. And it was perhaps inevitable that such enterprises should be attempted on a business basis.

Mrs. Frances Farmer Stevens has installed herself at Rockefeller Center with a staff of architects, artists, writers and students, who are prepared to conduct freckle-faced boys to the Aquarium and almost-grown up girls to art galleries. They offer their services to women's clubs who want to visit art collections, historic landmarks, industries, or social institutions, promising to show all kinds of things from the handling of foods at the market to the fence from which the Revolutionists of '76 took knobs to make bullets, from the handcraft industries of Greenwich Village to the engine room of an ocean liner.

Water Push-Bike



Wide World

Crab-Proof (?) Device

Propels Himself by Hand and Foot Action.

This Berlin engineer saves buying motor for his boat by an ingenious contraption that sends him scudding along at a good clip.

Hagerstown Schools Get PWAP Murals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 31—The Public Works of Art Project, a plan of the Federal Government to aid artists and obtain worth-while works of contemporary art, has enriched this city to the extent of two mural paintings by local artists. The paintings have been on view at the Washington County Museum of Fine Arts and will be turned over to two junior high schools.

Miss Marcella Cox, one of the artists, chose a scene showing William Caxton, who printed the first book in the English language, presenting it to Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. There are eight figures including attendants of the Duchess, a page and Caxton's boy assistant. Research assured correctness of the costumes. It will be hung in the library of the South Potomac Junior High School.

Mr. Alonzo Ritter painted a mural entitled, "The Woodland Way," a landscape based upon the neighborhood in proximity to the Woodland Way Junior High School, which will receive this painting. The paintings will remain the property of the Government.

The work was under direction of Mr. Richard C. Medford, director of the museum, who served as local administrator under Roland J. McKinney, of Baltimore, administrator for the Public Works of Art Project in Maryland.

To Teach Salesmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Prof. Charles J. Rockwell, former editor of Insurance Salesman, has been appointed to the staff of the University of Southern California's college of commerce and business administration. Professor Rockwell, who is said to have first brought insurance salesmanship into the university classroom, will begin his work this fall.

Admiral Togo

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—Admiral Marquis Heimachiro Togo, the man whose destruction of the Tsar's Russion fleet, 29 years and two days ago, placed Japan among the great powers, passed on yesterday.

Anti-Democratic Creeds Barred In New York Schools

Superintendent Warns Violators Are Liable to Expulsion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—Teachers or pupils who foment anti-democratic political doctrines like Communism in the city schools face immediate dismissal according to a declaration of policy by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, that is before the teaching body here today.

"There is no room in the public schools for any teacher or supervisor who does not live allegiance to the fundamental principles of the Constitution," Dr. Campbell said in a statement on Tuesday. "And as for the infinitesimally small number of Communist pupils, confined to two or three schools, they may remain in school only if they confine their political activities to the outside."

The American public schools and the opportunities they offer were made possible by the Constitution, Dr. Campbell declared.

"All of the freedom and all of the 'inalienable rights' that men from the beginning of time have sought to achieve are guaranteed by the Constitution—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly," he continued.

"Upon their appointment, all of our teachers took an oath to support the Constitution. If there are any among them who now regret this, and feel that they can no longer support the Constitution, let them retract their oath and withdraw from the service."

The function of the schools, Dr. Campbell holds, is to teach the pupils the advantages of the present democratic form of government, the rights which they enjoy under it and the duties which they owe to their fellow men and to their Government.

"It is our duty also to do our best to develop in them a right attitude toward American history and American traditions," he added.

Under the education law, Dr. Campbell said, parents are obliged to lend assistance in the matter of good behavior on the part of their children. Where such coöperation is not available, or where children are not under the control of their parents, "we must resort to the alternative remedies of expulsion that the law provides," he said.

Business Ability of Government Stressed in Canal Zone Survey

Professor Dimock Sees No 'Inherent Reason' Why Private Management Should Be More Successful Than Public Enterprise

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 31—There are no inherent reasons why government cannot conduct business and economic services on an efficient and profitable basis, but many reasons favoring the success of such ventures, it is concluded by Prof. Marshall E. Dimock of the University of Chicago, after an extensive study of the government-owned and operated enterprises in the Panama Canal Zone. Professor Dimock has also made a comparative study of government-operated public utilities in Great Britain, using these as a basis of comparison. He closed a series of six lectures on canal administration at the university, May 29.

"The general results of business management in the Canal Zone," said Professor Dimock, "supply additional confidence in the ability of government to conduct economic services satisfactorily, judged by any standards of comparison.

"Consideration of the results achieved in the Canal Zone strengthens the belief that there are no inherent reasons why private ventures should succeed or why public commercial undertakings should fail.

Case Hinges on Efficiency

"In the Canal Zone one finds evidence of the falsity of the gospel that has been preached in the United States for years, namely 'government is by its very nature inefficient.'

"A growing body of evidence points to the fact that, assuming the desire and the intelligence to create the proper conditions, public management of economic services produces results which are every bit as satisfactory as are corresponding results under private administration."

Professor Dimock declared the administration of the Canal Zone compares favorably with the best examples of British colonial administration, and that it is easily the most successful government enterprise under the American flag outside of the continental United States. In the Canal Zone, the Government not only operates the canal itself and the local railroad, but maintains a shipping line to the United States, and ministers to practically every daily need of the employees and other residents. The Government's success in all these activities, "should be viewed with pride by American citizens," Professor Dimock declared.

Sees Bright Future Ahead

Analyzing the various types of government control, Professor Dimock saw a bright future for the public corporation, which he said is best designed for the purpose of conducting busines services which are owned by the Government. This is a corporation created by Congress, financed by the Federal Government but authorized to operate and function with a minimum amount of interference.

Such a corporation in a limited sense is the Panama Railroad Company, while the Panama Canal is operated directly by the Government. As one of his recommendations for the improvement of canal administration Professor Dimock urges the establishment of a master public corporation to take over both of these activities, declaring that such unified management was more in line with trends of government operations.

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Where you STOP makes or mars where you GO

Whatever you expect of a seaside summer holiday, you'll find it abounding here at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Cool Ocean Decks. Bathing from the hotels, with the Surf Club Grill for lunch between dips, and gay cabanas to offer privacy and shade. Inside, well-paced amusement and serene repose. Chiefly, you'll find surprising freedom from noise and confusion, as well as a sincere hospitality to endorse your selection of these particular hotels. *Christian Science church in our block.*

American Plan—Room with bath
One person—single room
CHALFONTE ..... $7 up
HADDON HALL ..... $8 up
Two persons—double room
CHALFONTE ..... $12 up
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You and the youngsters will love this delicious cereal—big golden corn-heart flakes, toasted double crisp, they stay crunchy in milk or cream. A product of General Foods.

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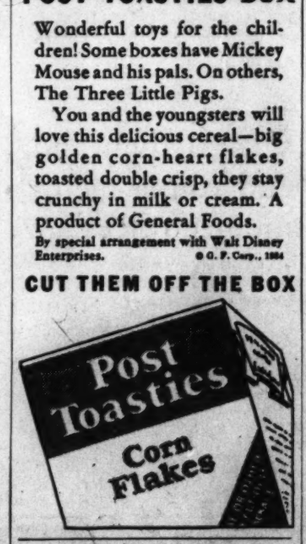
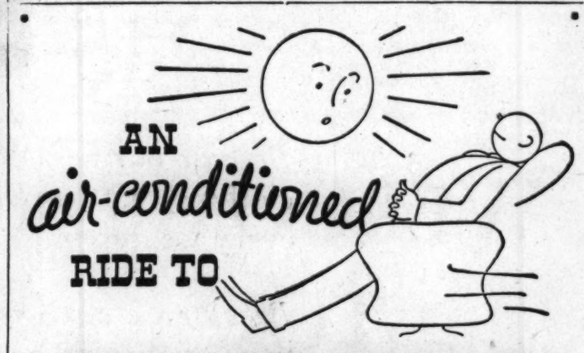


Solution to Junior Cross-Word



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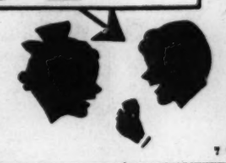

7

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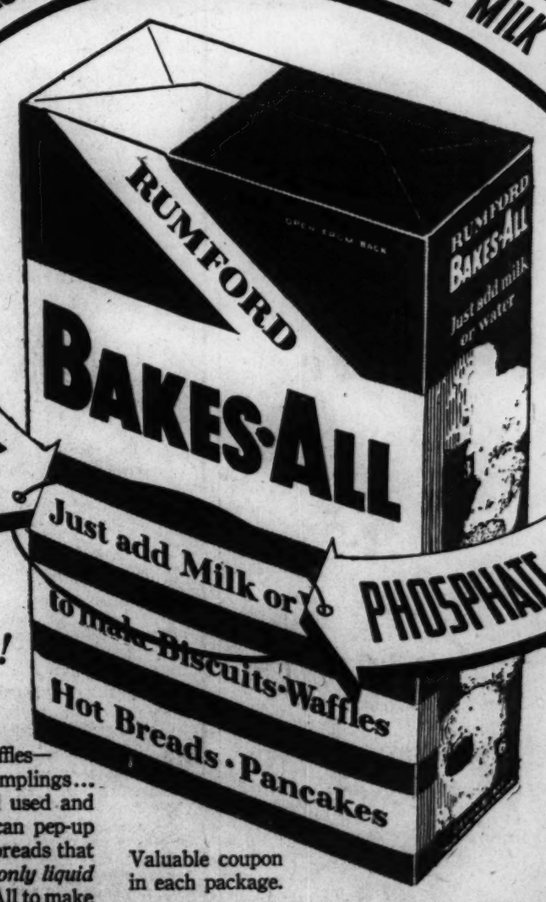

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1-34

President at Gettysburg Asks Republican Support For Policies of New Deal

Speech Is Regarded Politically as Opening of Coming Campaign and Aimed at Defeat of Republican Senator Reed in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GETTYSBURG, Penna., May 31—In an eloquent appeal against sectionalism—appropriate on this verdant battlefield—President Roosevelt yesterday bid for Pennsylvania Republican suport for the New Deal.

His innocuous seeming but pregnant speech also enunciated many of his deepest political and social convictions, centering on the idea of national consolidation, and hence might be called a keynote for the 1934 congressional campaign. For the essence of the Administration's appeal for a vote of confidence, nowhere more than in Pennsylvania, is an appeal beyond as well as within the strict orthodox lines of party.

Thus it was that Pennsylvania's nominally Republican Governor, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, introduced President Roosevelt in terms of glowing eulogy. Thus it was that the President replied with scarcely less warm praise for the liberal leader who may soon enter the State's senatorial campaign as an independent. And thus it was that the astute Mr. Joseph L. Guffey, Democratic machine leader and party nominee for the senatorship, was an honored back-platform guest of the President most of the way across the State.

Straddles Two Horses

In a word, the Administration tried once more to ride the two horses of nonpartisan liberalism and machine politics. Governor Pinchot became in the President's extemporized phrase at Gettysburg, "this splendid servant of the cause of progressive government."

But Mr. Guffey and Mr. George H. Earle, the party's candidate for Governor, were in the range of the cameras at every stop across the Commonwealth.

Apart from the local situation, the President launched a general appeal for support and coöperation in carrying out his broad experiment.

First, the President used the battlefield setting to appeal against sectional selfishness in seeking the plums that fall from the new-deal tree. He asked cotton farmers and wheat farmers and town workers not to be jealous of one another's benefits.

Second, he asked for this unity under a "resilient" Constitution. This was frank use of a typical new-deal phrase, not usually so freely employed.

Third, he evolved an historical theory that transportation is the basis of national unity, and blamed many of the country's growing pains to "the period when the nation's expansion exceeded its development of means of transportation."

In Washington's Footsteps

Fourth, he referred to George Washington's three historic tours during his Presidency, for the purpose of getting to know the people, and knitting the country together. This was a hint at the President's own plans for far-flung wanderings, which will begin next month with his trip to Hawaii, returning overland from the Pacific Coast.

But the politically-minded were not particularly interested in these presidential philosophies. They have a practical eye on the Pennsylvania contest, for defeat for Senator Reed would be a great feather in the Administration cap. The laudatory remarks addressed to Governor Pinchot, will certainly be used by his friends, if he finally does run as an Independent, as evidence of presidential support.

Moreover, the speech is being interpreted as the first gun from the President for victory in the coming congressional elections. He certainly appealed, in however general terms, for support from a united nation. His condemnations of sectionalism can be called an argument to Pennsylvania Republicans to desert their traditional and sectional party loyalty.

"War" Begins at Gettysburg

So, in the politicians' view, the 1934 campaign from the White House began today at Gettysburg. But, in the lush and fecund farm lands of Pennsylvania and Maryland, which seemed unbelievably rich and verdant under a warm sun, more basic implications were aroused. The President referred to these impressive farm lands in his speech.

Moreover, he must have drawn the contrast—as he spoke of sectionalism—between these fruitful meadows and the broiling, barren lands of the West, from which depressing drought reports are constantly reaching the President. Hence he spoke of the need of standing together, of aid for all.

Many hearers, to whom the political implications were Greek, did applaud spontaneously and vigorously when the President condemned three groups: those who stir up political animosity by distortion of fact, those who get unfair advantage by rules of the game, and those who dwell still inside their narrow sectional spheres.

After the speech, for 75 miles through Pennsylvania, big crowds lined the track at every settlement to cheer the President. York and Lancaster showed huge turn-outs in Republican strongholds.

Town Named for Swans

Swansboro, N. C., was named for beautiful white swans found by an English sea captain, Daniel Bates, who explored that section and settled there in 1713.

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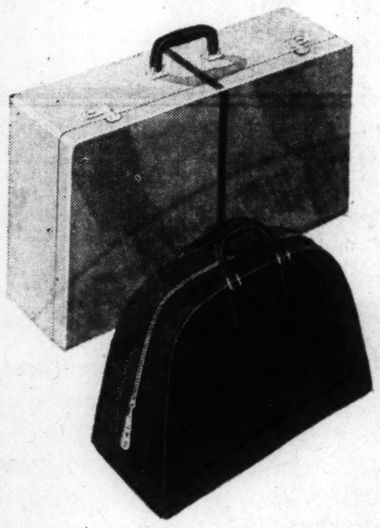

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Scout Leaders

Do Good Turns Too

Above—Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive. Below—Daniel C. Beard, National Scout Commissioner

Better Citizens Taken as Goal Of Boy Scouts

(Continued from Page 1)

Carter Beard, national Scout commissioner.

Discussions of the next steps in the 10-year program were a feature of the first day's session. Realization of the goal means there will be 315,000 four-year Scouts in 1942. It was brought out that 275,224 new Scouts were registered in the United States in 1933.

Next year it will be necessary to enroll 315,000 new Scouts, Mr. West declared. With improving economic conditions and increased interest due to the forthcoming silver jubilee, this should be possible, he said.

Capacity of the hotels here has been taxed by the reservations for the annual council dinner this evening. More than 1100 persons are expected to attend. Speakers are Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. John H. Finley is to present silver buffalo awards to men cited for outstanding national service to scouting during the past year.

Court Orders Bakers To Avoid Striking

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—In one of the most sweeping labor injunctions issued from a New York court, Supreme Court Justice Leander B. Faber May 29 granted a temporary restraining order to the Standard Baking Company of Brooklyn against continuation of strike activities in any form by union bakers.

The order contained 38 prohibitions, including restraints against picketing, intimidation of workers, installing headquarters within 10 blocks of the baking company, and passing information that a strike exists either by written or oral means.

The injunction was issued against officers, some of whose names were said in the order to be "fictitious," of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union of America, Union 505. The order climaxes a period of labor troubles at the baking company starting back in May, 1933, during which time employees were on strike and extensive mediation and settlement negotiations were pursued.

Pitch Propeller Wins Collier Aviation Award

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt presented the Collier Trophy, distinguished aviation award, to the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company of Hartford, Conn., for its controllable pitch propeller, May 29.

Mr. Frank Walker Caldwell, chief engineer of the company, and designer of the propeller, received the award. Mr. Hiram Bingham, president of the National Aeronautic Association, presented Mr. Caldwell to the President.

Bargains in Art

A New York City art gallery held a $100-top show and experienced a large sale of paintings by known and unknown artists.

Vienna Applauds Hapsburg Archduke; Leaders Pay Homage

VIENNA, May 31 (AP)—A member of the imperial Hapsburg family paraded the streets of Vienna today, and Vienna, ancient seat of Hapsburg power, applauded enthusiastically. The representative of the old royalty was Archduke Eugene, who a week ago returned to Austria from a long exile in Switzerland.

Attired in the ceremonial robes of a grandmaster of the Order of German Knights, the Archduke participated in the annual Corpus Christi procession. More than 100,000 Viennese lined the curbs to catch a glimpse of him, and he was received joyfully. Many citizens of Vienna recall him as one of the most popular of the Hapsburg family.

The new status of the Hapsburgs in Austria was emphasized by the series of official appearances made by the Archduke.

Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and members of his Cabinet marched in the procession. Later Herr Dollfuss, President Miklas and Maj. Emil Fey, Minister of Public Security, visited the headquarters of the German Knights, about which Archduke Eugene's activities are centering.

Patriotic Services of Boy Scouts Commended by Noted Americans

Boy Scouts of America demonstrated this year more than any previous year the capacity for national good turns as well as traditional daily helpfulness. In response to the call to service by President Roosevelt on Feb. 10, household furnishings and clothing totaling well over 1,000,000 articles were collected to bring tangible relief to the needy. Following are appreciations of their service.

President Roosevelt—The Scout Movement in America is now a definite part of our national life. Their ideals have been made known to all of us, and we have profited by them.

Herbert Hoover—Together with his sister, the boy is the most precious possession of the American home. We find many failures in citizenship today if we look over the Republic, yet I cannot conceive that these failures would take place if every citizen who went to the polls was a good Scout and every official elected to office had ever been a real Boy Scout.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd—This work of encouraging our boys to follow lives of clean living and wholesome outdoor sports, making for a high order of manhood and sportsmanship, is beyond praise.

Admiral William S. Sims—If I may be permitted to offer my advice to the boys it is to play the game always; to stand up for what is right and condemn what is wrong and let the consequences take care of themselves.

Prof. Albert Einstein—I am convinced that it is a healthy, educational and worthy organization which does not promote the development of a militaristic spirit. May the society of the Boy Scouts of America contribute to the development of preparedness to help and to the joy of life in the consciousness of American youth.

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive—In a day when young men and young women find only unoccupied leisure before them it is significant that the Boy Scouts of America is extending its influence and service to older boys and young men. Last year we reached more boys and did more effective work than in any previous year.

Nyasaland Develops Constructive Policy For Native Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland—Politically 1934 is to be a year of great importance to Nyasaland.

Addressing the session of the Legislative Council at Zomba, the capital, the Acting Governor, Mr. K. L. Hall, said that the year would see an attempt to evolve a constructive native policy by the administration of native affairs through recognized native authorities. Inseparable therefrom was a final settlement of the land question. This compromise might be described as an equitable reconciliation of European claims with the just aspirations of the natives.

Dealing with finance, the Acting Governor said that the expenditure in 1933 was £356,241 and the revenue £369,014. The excess of assets over liabilities was £104,688. Surplus balances had increased to £99,384, against £91,915 at the end of 1932.

The complete agricultural scheme of development inaugurated in 1932, he continued, would be working this year. Crop prospects were very good, especially in the southern province.

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"Acquaintance Values" Men's and Young Men's Suits

$45 and $50

Because our new designer has styled clothing that has won the approval of every wearer—

Because we cut a size for every build in a variety only possible with a house of our size—

Because we want *more* men to become acquainted with the finest clothing we have ever made—

We are grouping several thousand *more* of our men's and young men's suits at two "acquaintance prices"—

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Hand-blocked English Chintzes ... French Toiles ... in our exclusive

Bar Harbor Sets

will tie on many kinds of porch chairs

$1

(Shown on a chair to give you an idea of how they look; price, of course, does not include chair.)

These sets have been made up from our own imported *English Chintzes and Cretonnes* . . . and *French Toiles de Jouy* . . . including hand-blocked fabrics that ordinarily sell at $6 to $8 a yard . . . they're not the usual commercial product . . . but impeccably made, and very distinctive.

Pale Blue and Cream . . . Green and Blue Stripe on Cream . . . Blue on Cream . . . Lavender . . . Orange . . . Rose on Pink . . . Green and Cream.

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The Coward Shoe comes in 309 styles to give you a wide range from which to suit your taste.
The Coward Shoe comes in 79 lasts because we have found that it takes that many to fit all the foot shapes we have met in our 68 years in the shoe business.
Yet the Coward Shoe comes at a price which compares favorably with shoes that offer neither of these advantages.
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Navy's Sponsors Thrill at Result Of Their Labors

(Continued from Page 1)

mad race in producing the new "dreadnoughts" which was to end in tragedy.

1914—Again all was changed. Britain had 46 dreadnoughts, built or authorized, Germany had 28, the Japanese 10. The United States had only 12. The nation seemed happy and contented to be out of the race. "Second-power" standard had been abandoned, largely because Congress still stuck to its insistence on ships for defense alone! But in two years, war psychology and Republican attack on "unpreparedness" of the Democrats had changed the situation.

Mr. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Daniels, his chief; Senator Swanson, their spokesman in Congress, had drafted the celebrated 1916 building program. President Wilson, in the fire of oratory at St. Louis, declared for "incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

Navy Feels Restraint

1924—Change once more. The American Navy has risen to potential supremacy in 1921, been cut at the Washington Conference, and is now rigidly attached by treaty to parity with Great Britain, and a 60 per cent superiority over Japan. The growth has come by extraordinary stages. The 1916 program for 143 ships—including 10 dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers—was not built as planned.

These "all-important" dreadnoughts turned out to be not essential at all to the waging of the actual war, but the destroyer program was quintupled. Only in 1919, when peace had returned and a disarmament conference was obligatory under the 1916 program itself, did the United States start building battleships! In 1919 and 1920, we began 24 major warships! This was peace with a vengeance! But statesmanship in 1921 put handcuffs on the child that had become a giant.

1934—Now, again, a navy which had been remaining static has suddenly started a spurt, this time toward treaty limits. The Vinson Act raises naval expenditure to around $500,000,000 a year in one or two years. For seven years it will average for new building alone between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 a year. Whether, after the treaties expire or are abrogated in 1936, this will be augmented by another vast building rush, is for the future to determine. But, at least, the navy is today seeing the greatest expansion since 1916, which was the greatest in its history.

Story Told in Figures

Here are thumbnail figures:

Tonnages—1914	
Great Britain	2,714,108
Germany	1,306,577
France	899,915
United States	894,889
1919	
Great Britain	2,839,661
United States	2,067,478
Japan	980,436
France	799,873

Annual Costs—United States	
1894—Building and maintenance	$30,000,000
1913—New building	34,630,999
Total	132,365,963
1926—New building	18,183,602
Total	312,743,410
1935 (est.)—New building	183,157,300
Total	454,849,700

And what are these expenses for? What ships steamed past the President today?

First, battleships — floating forts of 33,000 tons, with crews of 1200 to 1500 men armed with long, lean rifles capable of throwing 2000-pound shells more than 23 miles; encased in heavy armor plate; powerfully engined to cruise widely and steadily. Called "the backbone of the fleet" by American strategists. More highly regarded by this country than any other.

Second, aircraft carriers—floating landing fields, 33,000 tons of ship harboring squadrons of planes which can leap into the air every few seconds! A vulnerable base, but a powerful striking arm, able to carry those lightning destroyers of the air close to enemy shores. For this reason, Japan over and over again—once more this very week—urges their abolition.

Raiders of the Sea

Third, cruisers—the raider of modern warfare. Fast, enduring and deadly to commerce. In its heavy 10,000 form, the craft for which American admirals have fought many a conference! Now equipped with planes, carrying eight and six-inch guns. A formidable craft.

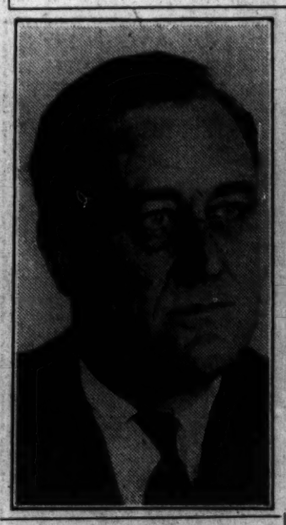
Fourth, destroyers—thin shallow, fast, throbbing. Most useful craft in the late war against submarines. An advance guard, hurling itself against the enemy line.

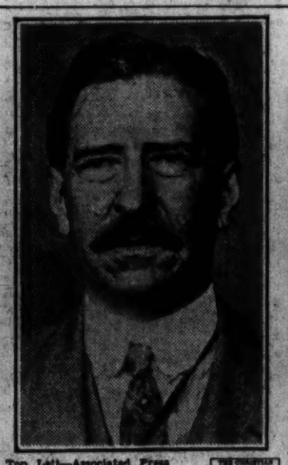
Fifth, submarines — grown, since the war, from their former rôle of commerce destroyers to an arm of the battle fleet. Can now attack ships of the enemy battle line, have great endurance, can scout far afield, or protect coasts.

Then there are assorted craft, of which mine-layers are most important. And the lone dirigible, the Macon, relic of a bold experiment which may yet revive.

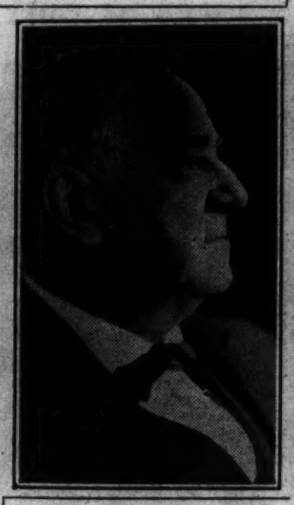
These are the ships the nation pays for—which it means for its own protection—which world statesmanship must keep in check. Controlled, freed from the menace of ugly races toward supremacy which always end in failure, the Navy takes its rightful place in history, in national and world economy.

They Built Up the U. S. Navy





Top Left—Associated Press
Top Center—Wide World



Sight of Their Work Thrills Them

Left to Right—President Roosevelt; Claude A Swanson, Secretary of the Navy; Josephus Daniels, Former Secretary of the Navy.

President Awaits For the Fog to Lift

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in guarding the shore line of the United States, its insular possessions and the Panama Canal. Without it, naval experts hold, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico—the American Mediterranean—might well, in the disturbed condition of thought in the world today, become the scene of conflicting forces that would strike at the well-being of the Western Hemisphere.

This fleet is the watchdog not only of the United States, but of republican institutions and security in Latin-America, and through the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific by the Panama Canal, is able to mobilise more quickly than any other power a superior force in the eastern ocean.

With the President on board the Indianapolis were Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson; Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations; Mr. Josephus Daniels, one-time Secretary of the Navy and now United States Ambassador to Mexico; Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings; Secretary of War, George H. Dern; Postmaster-General James A. Farley; Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York; Gov. A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey; Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York; Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, his wife and Mrs. James Roosevelt, his mother, and many other prominent persons.

The presidential party left the Roosevelt home in East Sixty-Fifth Street a few minutes before 9 a. m. in 14 automobiles, and, speeding between a line of 1000 policemen and with a mounted police escort, proceeded directly to the pier at the foot of West Sixteenth Street where they boarded the Indianapolis.

Recalls Peace Review

It was recalled today that when the fleet was reviewed here after its return from European waters at the close of the World War, Mr. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, stood with Secretary Daniels at what was up to this time the greatest review in United States naval history.

The aircraft carriers, Lexington, Saratoga and Langley played a prominent and spectacular part in the naval parade today, bearing witness to the development of that arm of the service during the past 15 years.

As the fleet, led by the Indianapolis started toward New York Harbor, all the airplanes from the three carriers were launched in quick succession and passed the Indianapolis in review by squadrons, giving displays of formation flying, laying smoke screens, and other phases of aerial maneuvers.

The Lexington and Saratoga, the new aircraft carriers which are making their first visit to New York, led the aerial parade, each accompanied by two destroyers as guards.

Column 12 Miles Long

Behind them, two divisions of heavy cruisers followed at a distance of 1000 yards. Then came five divisions of destroyers, led by the light cruiser Raleigh; then two divisions of light cruisers; then five divisions of destroyers, led by the light cruiser Detroit.

After them came nine great battleships, the backbone of the fleet, and 10 training ships.

The entire marine pageant moved into the inner harbor and on into the Hudson River in impressive array—a gray column about 12 miles long.

Sea Traffic Police Busy

Strict traffic rules prevailed in the harbor to keep the sea channels clear for the passage of the naval ships. All private vessels were ordered to keep out of Ambrose Channel while the fleet was passing through it and all seagoing traffic was cautioned to keep clear of the channel and the fleet and not to approach the fleet nearer than one-half mile. Passing through the fleet was banned, only ferryboats being allowed to shuttle through the 3000-foot intervals between divisions of the pageant.

Thousands of spectators, eager to see the review off Ambrose lightship, 25 miles from the southern tip of Manhattan, went out in excursion vessels, yachts and various private vessels to watch the review.

A searchlight illumination by all the vessels of the fleet at anchor is scheduled from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m., daylight saving time, until June 15.

To Represent Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 31 (By U. P.)—The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday designated Gustavo Errazuriz and Genaro Prieto Joserios to represent Chile at the interparliamentary conference at Belgrade in September.

American Expert Starts on Survey Of Chinese Soil

Rural Credits Back of Study Beginning in Anhwei Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Plans have been completed by the Chinese National Geological Survey for an extensive soil study program during the coming months under the direction of Mr. James Thorp, an American soil technologist whose services have been made available by the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Mr. Thorp and his three Chinese assistants, Messrs. L. C. Li, L. T. Chu and E. F. Chen, will work in coöperation with the agricultural economic survey now being made under the supervision of Prof. J. Lossing Buck at the University of Nanking.

The first step will be to make soil and agricultural economic surveys of Anhwei province. If this project is successful the work will be extended to other provinces.

The object of the combined survey is to study the relationship between soils and other factors of farm economics in China with a view to obtaining data which can be used to help agricultural conditions and which will also be useful to private and government institutions engaged in studying the problem of rural credit extension.

Special studies will be made of so-called "waste lands," covering a fairly wide area of Central China, to determine whether they can be reclaimed for cultivation or had better be planted with forest trees or pasture grasses.

Plans have been made for travel to various points in China's unsettled northwest in order to study the possibilities for land reclamation and colonization in that region.

Spain Honors Pioneer Educator As 'First Citizen' for His Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain has elected Prof. Manuel Bartolomé Cossío, noted savant, pioneer educationalist and Republican worker, its first Citizen of Honor. His appointment was announced in connection with the Republic's third aniversary April 14.

Almost all sections of the press welcome the nomination of Señor Cossío. He is called a national figure removed from political party strife, and Spain's greatest living educationalist.

Señor Cossío was born at Haro, province of Logrono, in 1858. He came to Madrid to complete his education as a pupil of the great Francisco Giner de los Rios, the founder of enlightened educationalism in Spain. He is a Doctor of Laws and has been successively professor in the Barcelona Fine Arts College, and in the Central University, Madrid, director of the Pedagogic Museum, Madrid, professor in the Crinimino-logical College, and in the Institution of Free Teaching, founded by Señor Giner de los Rios and his two pupils, Señores Manuel Cossío and José Castillejo.

His monumental work on the painter "El Greco," whom he is considered to have rediscovered for the world, gave him an international reputation, but his greatest claim to fame is his work for education in Spain.

It was he who realised that Spaniards who had gone through a Jesuit College and one of the older universities—the best education Spain could then offer—needed to start all over again, and he took a leading part in the organization of the Institute of Free Teaching, modeled on English and American college lines.

Boston Boy Sees Navy As President's Guest

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Frank Nichols Jr. the 9-year-old Boston youngster was piped over the side of the Cruiser Indianapolis today with the President of the United States.

Young Nichols' voyage to review the fleet as the President's personal guest came as the result of a letter, full of boyish pleading, to Mr. James Roosevelt, the President's son, soliciting his "influence" for a small corner on the flagship.

"Tell him to be my guest," the President replied when Frank's word reached him.

So today, speechless with excitement, he followed the President onto the warship to a bos'n's piping—his back straight as a ramrod and eyes shining.

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CHARLES BULFINCH, Esq.
Plans a Bank House for Boston
FINDING it expedient in 1809 to move to new banking quarters, the Directors of the Massachusetts Bank called in Charles Bulfinch, Esquire.
It was not the famous architect's first contact with these men. For in 1795 Thomas Dawes, a Director of the Bank, had been appointed by the General Court with Bulfinch and Edward Robbins to erect the State House.
Though his fame was rising, his fees were modest. On March the third, 1809, the Directors voted forty dollars to Bulfinch for his preliminary plans "for a Bank House." A month later they voted unanimously to accept the plans but directed him to substitute square tops for the graceful curves of his basement windows.
This Bulfinch Banking House at 67 State Street was demolished in 1835. Yet the Bank it housed carries on today as The First National Bank of Boston. Through our Head Office and twenty-six branches throughout Greater Boston we bring every service of modern banking within convenient reach of the entire community.
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You are cordially invited to visit our 150th Anniversary Exhibit at our Head Office

Democracy Halts Roumanian Moves For Dictatorship

Carol Placates Restless Army by Naming New War Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 31 —Democracy claims to have just won an impressive victory in Roumania.

Confronted by the impending military dictatorship under Marshal Alexander Averescu, the Liberal Party and its old political rivals The National Peasant Party suddenly put aside dissensions of decades and enjoined a united campaign which has succeeded in averting—at least temporarily—King Carol's plan for a form of authoritarian government to placate the army's discontent.

Recently the army showed its bristles when 1600 officials—many of highest rank—sent a complaint against the unpopular War Ministry promotions, which they considered unjust—not to the Prime Minister, nor to Carol, but to the old army idol, Averescu, who defeated Field Marshal von Mackensen and saved Roumania from Communism immediately after the World War. Marshal Averescu has much of Marshal Pilsudski about him, and could, it is said—if he would—be the Roumanian Roosevelt of tomorrow.

For many months profound dissatisfaction has existed here in business and political circles against the state administration and the numerous changes of government, and against Carol because of his "unconstitutional" politics and private life.

To forestall a possible coup d'état by the army, Carol considered forming a dictatorship under Marshal Averescu, but the active unanimity wherewith the suddenly united political parties opposed the King's plan in defense of the democracy made Carol change his mind. He has now signed a decree calling a special session of the parliament for June 14 to vote the budget.

Furthermore, to quiet the army, Marshal Prezan, known as Roumania's most dignified and respected soldier, has been made War Minister.

Russian Farmer Is Now a Cog in the Great Soviet Machine

Upper Left and Right—© Soviet Photo Agency. Lower Center—© Press Cliche From Soviet Photo Agency

New Russia Makes the Dirt Fly

Upper Left—The Tractor Driver Is One of the So-Called Shock Workers. Upper Right—Men and Women Alike Do Their Part at Threshing Time in the North Caucasus. Lower Center—Here Is a Group of Collective Farmers Marching Out to the Fields Headed by a Band. It Is Not Said If the Band Marches Them Back Again at Night.

Farmer Fits Poorly Into Soviet Frame

(Continued from Page 1)

tive farms were tiny islands in the vast sea represented by the private holdings of some 25,000,000 small proprietors.

The small peasant proprietor was objectionable to the Soviet rulers in the Kremlin for two reasons.

First, he was an individualist who did not fit into the huge state-regulated machine which was envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. His annual output could not be planned with any assurance that he would conform to the planning. He displayed an incorrigible tendency toward self-enrichment.

Second, the little peasant holdings, kept small because Soviet law forbade the passing of land from one hand to another through purchase and sale, were not efficient production units.

The Communists shut their eyes and dreamed of what a magnificent transformation could be brought about if the individualist muzhik, tilling his little plot of land with a horse or a brace of oxen and stubbornly holding out his grain on the state if it did not give him the goods which he desired, could be transformed into an obedient disciplined worker on a large farm under some form of state control, equipped with tractors, harvesting combines and other modern machinery.

And, as the Communist leaders were not dreamers, but men of action, they proceeded to put their theories into practice. In the face of terrific difficulties, at a price in human suffering which can only be gauged by those who have actually seen freight cars packed with hapless peasants being deported from their homes or the desolate weed-grown waste into which considerable regions of the once fertile North Caucasus have been transformed, individual farming has been pretty thoroughly crushed out of existence in the Soviet Union.

Only Few Independents Left

More than 15,000,000 peasant families, 65 per cent of the total number, are now enrolled in 224,500 collective farms. And only 15.5 per cent of the acreage sown to grain in 1933 belonged to individual peasants; 73.9 per cent was cultivated by collective farms; 10.6 per cent by state farms. The difference between the collective farm and the state farm is that the former consists of former peasant holdings, thrown together in one unit, while the state farm is established with the aid of state capital, usually on formerly unused land.

Another difference is that the state farm pays its laborers regular wages, while on the collective farm every member is supposed to receive payment, partly in money and partly in kind, depending on what sort of harvest was realized and on the amount and the quality of work which the member himself put in.

The Second Five-Year Plan calls for the complete elimination of individual farming. And, barring some quite unforeseen upheaval that would shake the very foundations of the Soviet régime, there seems every prospect that this aim will be achieved. The means of economic and administrative pressure at the disposal of the Soviet Government are too strong for those peasants who still remain individual proprietors to resist.

Struggle Was a Hard One

This great change from individual to collective farming was brought about after a long and bitter struggle. As a general rule those peasants who had been most successful on their own farms were most reluctant to enter the collective farms and naturally used their influence to persuade their neighbors also to refrain from joining.

The Soviet Government, on its side, decreed the "liquidation of the kulaks as a class." This meant that any peasant who was well-to-do by the very modest Russian standards, who had perhaps two horses and three cows, or who owned a local mill, was liable to have all his property confiscated and to be deported, with or without his family, to some remote timber camp or construction enterprise.

This measure went into effect in the winter of 1929-1930 and was ruthlessly carried out to the accompaniment of appalling suffering, especially on the part of old men, women and children.

The struggle did not end with the destruction of the kulaks. A good crop in 1930 was succeeded by a poor one in 1931. In 1932 the apathy and discouragement of the peasants, harassed by constant requisitions and uncertain how much of the crop they could keep for themselves, was reflected in very poor cultivation of the soil, with the result that some of the most fertile regions of the country became literally choked with weeds and the yield was very poor.

Disastrous famine followed when the state persisted in its requisitions and wrested the last reserves of grain from the hungry peasants.

Government Shifts Tactics

The agricultural crisis, which reached its low point in the winter of 1932-33, was somewhat mitigated in 1933 as a result of several factors. The Government changed its method of extracting grain and other produce from the peasants.

Instead of forcing them to sell, at nominal fixed prices, all their surplus grain, meat, milk and other more important products—and the peasants often disagreed with the government estimates of how much they required for their own sustenance and for that of their animals—a new law set fixed levies in grain, meat and milk, varying with different regions of the country.

Once the peasant fulfills these requirements, he is free to consume the remainder of his produce, or to sell it in any way he may prefer. The establishment throughout the countryside of so-called political departments, manned by Communists of administrative experience and intrusted with the function of stiffening morale and discipline in the collective farms, has also made the new system work more smoothly.

The harvest of 1933 represented distinct improvement over the preceding famine year, although I think there is grave reason to doubt the accuracy of the official figures, which claim a record grain crop of 89,800,000 tons. The head of the central statistical department, Mr. Ossinsky, himself admitted that this estimate was not confirmed by the results of the threshing, when these were measured, and that it rested on a flat deduction of 10 per cent from the estimated "biological yield," i. e., the yield if it had reached the granaries without any losses.

Past Losses Were More

Past estimates of losses in harvesting have always been greatly in excess of 10 per cent. It would also be difficult, if not impossible, to understand why Russia, which fed itself comfortably between the years 1925 and 1928 on crops that ranged around 75,000,000 tons, is compelled to maintain a severe rationing régime after a "record" harvest of 90,000,000 tons.

The official belief in Russia is that the worst agricultural difficulties are over; and I am inclined to believe that this may be true. If the country does not become involved in war and if the Government does not attempt to change the present system under which the peasant, while he surrenders land, working animals and machinery to the collective farm, is allowed to keep his own cow and chickens, house and garden.

The machine-tractor stations which send out machinery to farm the land of neighboring collective farms will doubtless have an increasing number of tractors and other machines at their disposal from year to year; and this is a favorable factor in the situation.

Unfavorable, on the other hand, are the forcible elimination of the best farmers, the kulaks, from the agricultural scene and the prodigious decline in livestock, which was partly destroyed by the peasants in rage and despair at being forced into collective farms and partly perished from bad management in the state and collective farms.

According to the most recent official figures, the Soviet Union now has 16,600,000 horses, as against 34,000,000 in 1929; 38,600,000 horned cattle, against 68,100,000 in 1929; 50,600,000 sheep and goats against 147,200,000 in 1929; 12,200,000 pigs, against 20,900,000 in 1929.

Ibarra Visiting Colombia

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 31 (By U. P.) — President-elect Velasco Ibarra sailed Saturday for a good-will visit to Colombia. Next month, he plans to make a similar journey to Peru.

Year in Service For Every Girl, Slogan in Reich

Places in Households for 600,000 Sought by German Authorities

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Under the slogan, "One year in a household for every German girl," the German authorities recently issued an appeal for places in domestic service for the 600,000 girls who left secondary schools at Easter last.

Only a small proportion of these girls would normally find situations, or be able to take up professional training. It is now hoped that through the "housekeeping year" many of the others will be placed in families.

The plan according to Dr. Syrup, President of the Reich Labor Exchange, is that German housewives will take these girls into their homes, where they will learn cooking, nursing and other household duties. After a trial period of six weeks, a contract for one year is signed. During this period, the housewives will not pay any wages, only the insurance charges and will be recompensed by the income tax remissions granted for taking on extra hired help.

Housekeeping, it was declared, was work adapted to the mental and physical powers of young girls, and important training for future housewives and mothers. It is also emphasized that not only the young girls themselves are helped by the new scheme but also that great benefit must accrue to the nation through the protection from the effects of unemployment of the future mothers of the nation.

During their leisure time these girls will be cared for by the girls' section of the Hitler Youth Movement.

Annapolis Graduates Class of 463 'Middies'

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 31 (AP)—From the hand of Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, 463 midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy received their diplomas today, commissioning 332 of them as ensigns in the navy.

In bidding the graduates farewell, Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, retiring superintendent of the academy, said "Wherever and whatever you find yourselves, remember that you are trained for service and that service comes before self."

Admiral Hart advised them to "be eternally grateful for what the nation has given each during the past four years."

The graduates, in their white uniforms, formed a striking contrast to the blue-clad undergraduates and the varied-colored dress of hundreds of visitors who crowded the huge armory in which the ceremony was held.

The 24 honor graduates, headed by John Preston Wiley of Washington, Neil Edgar Kingsley of Waverly, Iowa, and Frank A. Nusom of Rockport, Texas, were the first to receive their diplomas.

Germans Restrict Youth Organizations

BERLIN, May 31 (AP)—Police of Trier and Koenigsberg enforced new restrictions on Roman Catholic youth organizations.

A ban was placed on the confessional and members of Roman Catholic youth groups were forbidden to wear uniforms, participate in athletics and issue publications for general circulation.

Issuance of the new orders follows closely the appointment of Herr Hartmann Lautenbacher as deputy to Herr Baldur von Schirach, Reich leader of youth. He succeeds Herr Karl Nabersberg, who will devote himself exclusively to the Hitler youth foreign department.

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The Home Forum

A Presidential Picnic

IN EVERY inn, in every hotel, almost, one might say, in every house in Czechoslovakia, hangs the likeness of President Masaryk.

As we—two English journalists on holiday—traveled about Czechoslovakia, we came to feel that Masaryk was Czechoslovakia; and that until we had met this eighty-four-year-old professor, who created the Czech State out of the melting-pot of the great war and has quietly ruled it ever since, we could not really say that we knew much about his country.

It seemed to us, too, that a man who, after a life of struggle against imperial authority, had begun to rule at nearly seventy years of age and, in a politically convulsed Europe, had kept his people out of the newspapers for fifteen years, was rather more than worth meeting.

The official ease with which a visit to the President was arranged was surprising. The only difficulty was the physical one of the long and complicated journey from Prague to Slovakia, where the President was residing in his summer castle of Topolcianky.

* * *

Topolcianky, summer palace of white walls and high-pitched red roof, was built by the Hapsburgs where the tree-furred Slovak foothills swell out of the endless levels of the Hungarian plain. Now it is the private property—presented to him by the grateful Czech nation—of President Masaryk, whose father was once a coachman in Hapsburg employ.

A suite of rooms for our rest and refreshment after the tiresome journey—our own for the day, with our names pasted up on the door—was the first surprise of our arrival at Topolcianky. One approached this suite romantically along a slenderly colonnaded balcony which looked down to the central courtyard of the castle, a courtyard bright with flowers and cooled by a wide stone basin of water.

The suite itself was the most charming and, at the same time, the most wistful set of rooms we had ever been in. The gracious little salon with its rose satin chairs, its polished parquet and its frilled muslin curtains, was pure Hapsburg. Afterward we heard that the President, saying that he had no time for trivial alterations, had left the interior of the castle precisely as it was in imperial days. Characteristically, however, he had found time to rebuild the servants' quarters more comfortably.

The President's secretary placed the park at our disposal for our unconducted wanderings till lunch time, when we were to lunch with "Mr. President."

Leaving yesterday behind in the cool wistfulness of our little salon, we stepped back into today by strolling through the garden, where the sun smiled from a sky of African blue and where a bustle of "gardeners"—peasant girls in wide, bright skirts and short-sleeved, embroidered blouses—looked as gay as their own flower beds. The garden merged gradually into the park, made in the days when the imperial purse backed the bill. It was a fairyland, lovely beyond words with its massed blue-green and gold-green effects of trees from all over the world.

The green loveliness of the park soon washed away the grit of journeys and apprehensions from our minds. As we returned to the castle, we saw wicker chairs being whisked out of a side door to a table, gay with red and violet flowers, which was set ready for lunch under the deep shade of a chestnut grove. So it was not to be a formal luncheon in a stuffy state apartment.

Here we were introduced and found ourselves looking into the intelligent and kindly face of our hostess, Dr. Alice Masaryk, the President's daughter. A moment more and, from an open French window, stepped a tall erect figure in belted riding-suit, polished top-boots and peaked military cap. President Masaryk.

* * *

To find a man of eighty-four dressed for riding is astonishing. But his bodily vigor is only one of several things that impress one in the first moment of meeting the President. There is, for instance, his striking physical appearance—he is tall and spare, and of aristocratic bearing. Above the small pointed white beard, his face is fine-drawn almost to asceticism; its expression of combined shrewdness and serenity sets one inventing such contradictory labels as "practical visionary." His small, intensely bright eyes are a little frightening in the sudden swift scrutiny which sweeps one as he shakes hands. They seem to demand—and answer—the whole question of one's character and capabilities during that first handshake.

But the ice was soon broken and the talk over the luncheon table slid smoothly from the strip-fields of the Slovak peasants to the little square fields of the Galway crofters, from the cheerful red of the London buses to the nature of grouse. Every now and then the President broke the give-and-take conversation with little, half-smiling lectures, pointing his remarks with wagging forefinger, a professorial gesture that he cannot unlearn.

As he talked one began to understand the quietness of his rule. He was the philosopher-statesman, the ruler who was also the teacher of his people. But a modern teacher, believing that, if he were to rule his people, he must understand them, and that he could not understand them unless they were allowed to express their political, social and economic ideas freely for his consideration. He first listened and then ruled.

* * *

Lunch finished, the President announced that he wished to show us a view over Slovakia. To our enchantment we found that carriages, each drawn by two white horses, were to take us to this view. So in we got and away we trotted through the park and out through the vineyards. Everyone seemed to be in holiday mood. The President showed us the queer straw sentry-boxes, in which the men who guard the vineyards keep warm during the night, and explained how they frighten the foxes away from the grapes by cracking long whips.

Presently we plunged into woods and here and there we noticed that the ground was rooted up by wild boars. Mile after mile of these forest tracks led us to an open grassy ruin of a fourteenth-century castle, once a Magyar nobleman's bulwark against the invading Turks. On the grassy plateau were all the requisites for a first-class picnic: a wonderful log fire was burning—for effect, since the day was warm and so still that the smoke hung on the air; rugs and cushions were spread on the ground; and, in the background, were servants with a bubbling samovar. Below and on every side the sun had sent the wooded hills to sleep.

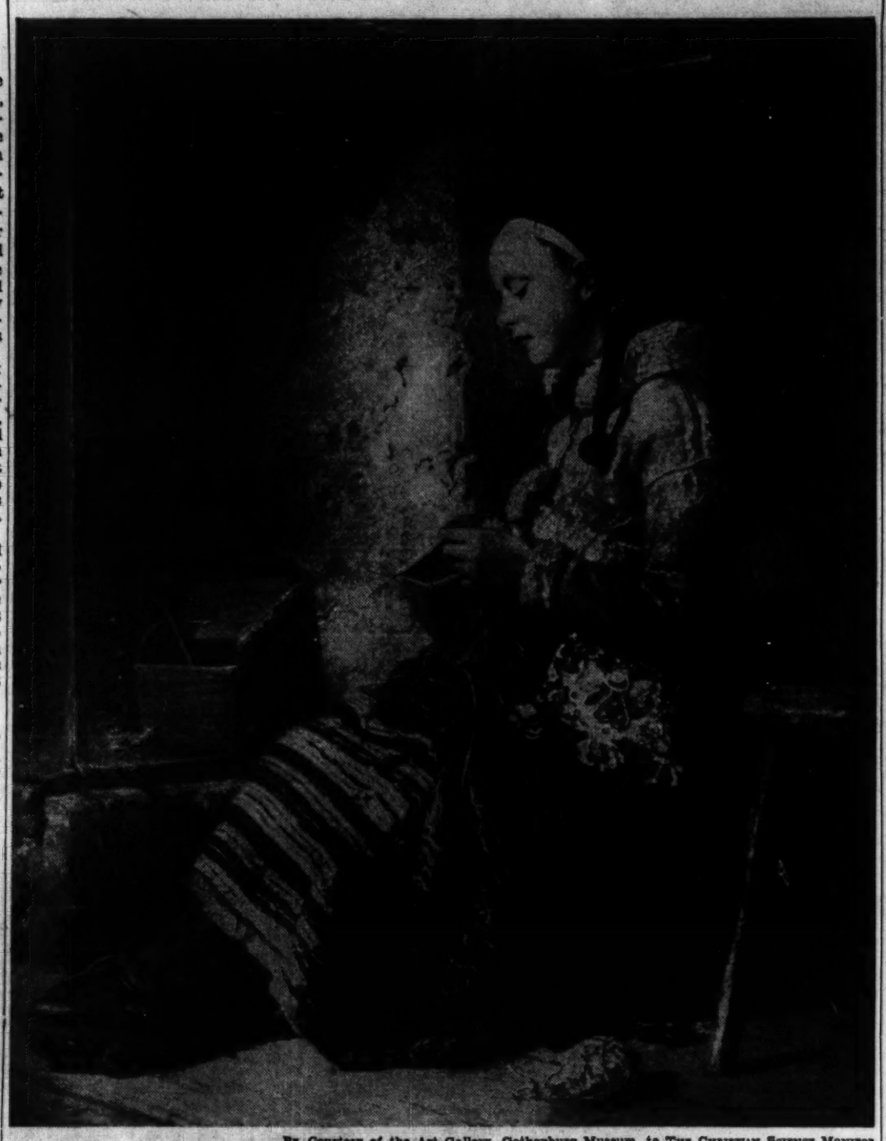
We disposed ourselves on the rugs, ate sandwiches, and talked of books and films and plays. We compared notes on "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Regent's Park and at the National Theater in Prague; and dogmatized on how we would like to teach children the history of the common people, their work, their food, their utensils, their clothes. The President mostly listened; but he was roused to declare that he would take every Latin class, plodding drearily through Cæsar, and show them Pompeii.

* * *

Presently the conversation came to a pause. Each of us reclined on our rug drinking in the sun, and the sweet, crisp air, and the lovely pattern of undulating hills. Aloof above us hung the ghost-cold silhouette of the Magyar castle—even the golden afternoon sunlight could not give warmth to that immaculate ruin. Suddenly the President stirred and said: "It is so still here—you can listen to the silence—"

When the first chill of evening crept into the limpid air, it was "good-by." Even at eighty-four the President does not lightly forego his daily ride. As our carriages swayed down the forest track toward Topolcianky, we caught a last glimpse of him, upright and vigorous, cantering down the valley with his officers.

SYLVIA AUSTIN.



By Courtesy of the Art Gallery, Gothenburg Museum, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Rättvikskulla by the Hearth": From an Oil Painting by Johan Fredrik Höckert

JOHAN FREDRIK HÖCKERT is said to have taught his countrymen the importance of color. He was born in 1826 and, when twelve years old, began to take drawing lessons in Stockholm. At the age of eighteen, this young man became a pupil in the Academy of Art in Stockholm. During this time he traveled in Sweden and two years later, accompanied by an older friend, an art student, he went to Munich and here for the first time he took up the study of painting. On his return home, he traveled to Lapland where he made sketches which he used in his paintings later on.

Höckert seems not to have stayed long in any place. For a time he lived in Paris, where he started some historical paintings and where he painted his well-known picture, "Service in a Lapp Chapel," which, to his regret, was not bought by the Swedish State. It was eventually bought by the French Government and hangs now in the Museum in Lille.

Höckert traveled extensively. He visited Holland, where he studied the work of Rembrandt; and, although he was appointed Professor at the Academy in Stockholm, he still found time to travel. He visited Spain, Tunisia, Italy, England, and many different parts of Sweden. While in Stockholm he made sketches and political caricatures for an illustrated magazine; he was artistic adviser to the Royal Theater and also took an active part in society life in Stockholm. These activities, naturally enough, disturbed his work as a painter; but, all the same, Höckert was the most prominent Swedish painter of his time.

Höckert's best work shows a masterly handling of color. One of the best examples of his style is called "Rättvikskulla by the Hearth." (Rättvik is a Dalecarlian village, and "kulla" is the name for women in the province of Dalarne). It was painted in 1860 and belongs to the Art Gallery in Gothenburg Museum. Anyone who has been in Dalecarlia, where Swedish national costumes are still in use, can easily imagine the color of the picture: the apron of different colored stripes, the red cap with its red ribbons and pompons, the white leather jacket and the white leather bag embroidered in gay colors. The girl is seated by the open hearth, knitting.

Höckert also painted many pictures of the Lapps, and one can understand how much their colorful costumes must have appealed to him. His types, however, have been criticized as not being the true people. During his visits to Lapland, Höckert made sketches, noting the effect of the colored costumes; and afterward he introduced them into pictures which he painted in another country. For instance, in "Service in Lappland," although it depicts the people of the north of Sweden in their typical costumes, it is said that he got Parisian models to pose for the figures.

He was a poet in color: color was everything to him and the fact that his figures did not reflect the type of the country they represented troubled him not at all. This is the weak point in his historical paintings and the portraits he painted are of no particular interest. His biggest work, "The Burning of the Stockholm Palace, 7th May, 1697," is a magnificent piece of painting; but, from the point of an historical painting, it has not the same interest. Even with this limitation, Höckert's place in Swedish painting is assured. His work can be seen in many museums in Sweden and he is also represented abroad.

Gurney's Pond

Two fields away from our home was Gurney's Pond. Though, considered with the eyes of maturity, it is quite a small pond, when we were children it was large enough to provide us with an infinite variety of occupations. What its official name was we never knew; but Gurney was the name of the farmer who owned the land, and so Gurney's Pond it always was to us.

There was something a little daring about playing there, for Mr. Gurney was an almost unknown quantity and on one occasion he had turned somebody out of his wood; so there was no knowing when he might suddenly descend on us from his distant farm and tell us we were trespassing!

One end of the pond was shallow and muddy, for the cows came there to drink, and in the summer they would stand for hours knee-deep in the slime; but all the rest of it was deeper—of infinite depth in some parts, I was firmly convinced—and as a proof of this there was a row of barbed wire to prevent the cows from getting too close and falling in. Larches grew on one side, where the land sloped up in a little hill, and it was on the brow of this that we kept our eyes cocked in case Mr. Gurney should bear down upon us.

Always there was something we could do by that pond; if there was nothing else, there was at least fishing, which was an all the year round occupation, the other exciting things changing with times and seasons.

Sometimes in winter the pond froze for a short time and people crowded upon it to skate or to slide or just merely to get in the way. And in the spring we could catch tadpoles, lying flat on the muddy bank and dangling a hand in the water. There is quite an art in catching tadpoles in one's hands from a bank eighteen inches above the water, but we were all adept at it. The parents of our London friends seemed to think that it was not good for London clothes, though fortunately for the friends, but unfortunately for the clothes, this was never realized until the wearers arrived back muddily triumphant, carrying a jam jar containing the afternoon's catch.

* * *

There was one glorious summer when the pond was cleaned out and we were allowed to bathe in it; even if one could not swim, it was fun to splash about in the shallow parts. During the cleaning out process, I was disillusioned as to the depth of the water, but nevertheless it would have been unpleasant for one of my stature to get in the middle and I always kept discreetly near the bank.

Then one Easter my brother brought back a canvas canoe he had built at school, and we launched it on the tranquil but weedy surface of the pond. Owing to bad seamanship, it upset on its first voyage, so nothing would induce me to go in it; but I would stand on the bank and watch with awe and admiration while braver mariners laboriously but happily paddled round and round among the weeds.

In the end, we left that part of the country, and it was many years before I again visited it. But, not so long ago, I went back to see it once more. One of the two fields between our old home and the pond had been cut up for building, but the double hedge through which one reached the pond field was still there; the larches had grown taller and the barbed wire had been renewed, but the pond itself was just the same—small and weedy. The only movement was the frogs, descendants of the tadpoles of long ago, stirring the thick green growth; and the only sound was their soft croaking in the warm spring sunshine. And, though I was glad Gurney's Pond was deserted at the time, I hoped that another generation of children were finding it as companionable as we had found it.

F. R.

Rain

Dark clouds
Like gray ghosts
Veering across the leaden sky;
Leaves,
Lifting their tawny heads to cry
Joyfully to the capricious wind
Rushing about to find
New ears to tell your coming.
Then,
Your cool breath,
Your damp kiss, on my hair, my eyes.

You are magic!
Look,
How the hard streets change
At your touch into strange
Shining jewels;
How little pools form
In your wake;
And how the fallen leaves
Lie in grand submission
Fainting with your weight.

Look,
How Earth takes you to her breast,
Hungrily, greedily, as if she had not guessed
One-half your sweetness.
Even the dusty gutters sing you a song
And the old drain mutters to hear
Your serene patter.
You are no dismal thing
As men have called you, for you bring
Life back into the drooping grasses;
You kiss the lovely masses
Of sleeping flowers into bloom again;
And your rhythmical drip
On the roofs of the world
Is music, Rain.

SYLVIA MEECH.

Santa Lucia Morning

A doe and two fawns feeding, faintly blurred
(For dawn had not yet reached that mountain park),
Moved so quietly they scarcely stirred
The leaves they browsed upon. Though still too dark
To see them pass, the wings of wild doves whirred
In flight to hilltop fields of ripened grain;
The crested quail called: "Breakfast!" and, thirst-spurred,
An antlered buck crashed through the brush to gain
The fern-framed spring. Again, with flying leap,
The saucy squirrel chattered in a tree.

O come, when other folk are fast asleep,
Tread very softly on that trail with me,—
That morning trail, made fragrant with the dew—
And I will show the morning's heart to you.

—ALICE TENNESON HAWKINS, in *Westward*.

The Nearness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS regrettable that the average mortal concerns himself but slightly with the omnipresence of good. If his affairs are progressing smoothly, he is apt to consider God as unessential at the moment; but when disaster seems imminent and all material resources at an end, what a joy it is to discover that, because of His infinite nature, God is near, willing to restore and redeem as we open our thought to Him.

The Psalmist said: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear." There were times when blustering threats and impending doubts turned him even more wholeheartedly to God, as when he said, "Be not far from me; for trouble is near;" and again, "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 290), "Divine Love is never so near as when all earthly joys seem most afar." The Christian Science denomination is largely composed of individuals who have been rescued from troubles of many kinds, including so-called incurable diseases, sin, false appetites. The study of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, has revealed to them omnipresent Truth, all-wise, all-powerful.

Lest rebellion or resentment toward trials eclipse gratitude to God, let us remember that, except for dire need, many of us would delay in turning wholly to Him. Let us realize that God is more to a man than evil beliefs; that whatever acquaints us with and forces us to prove God's law is never a curse, but a blessing for which to be grateful.

The three Hebrews, we gather, were calmly conscious of God's presence as they walked about in the fiery furnace; this took shape to the watchers as the form of a fourth man, "like the Son of God." That which seemed a tragic situation served only to increase their radical reliance on Truth. Had they been spared that test of loyalty, the world would have been deprived of this proof of God's nearness, which has been of outstanding worth to Bible students for centuries. God was, throughout the experience, closer to them than the fire, for the story as recorded in Daniel points out that only their bonds were burned, and not even "the smell of fire had passed on them." In other words God, Love, was closer than the malice, hate, envy, jealousy that had apparently thrown them into the fire, and there was not a trace of these evil thoughts in their hearts to attract the flames to them.

Each small proof we can win today of God's nearness paves the way for confident reliance on Spirit's power tomorrow. With the aid of a Bible concordance many positive assurances of God's loving-kindness are revealed. Christian Science teaches us how to love God so that we are thereby preserved. We learn that as we love and acknowledge God it becomes natural and normal to love our neighbor. We find that man is not harmed, but the wicked thoughts and suggestions that have been unwittingly entertained are destroyed. It is the false sense of sin and disease that is lost, for man, bearing witness to God's love, possesses and dispenses love at all times. The fullness of Love we reflect is itself a constant rejection of the clamoring or subtle arguments of evil. If faithful, we cannot be separated from Love, for Love is the creator, eternally encompassing His creation. Love cannot include or admit anything unlike itself.

In the case of the three Hebrews, it is easy to see that it was their consciousness of God's nearness that saved them. This consciousness was spiritually sustained, and so was impervious to opposing insinuations from without. This realization of Love's presence within us is our dominion. Let us therefore be calm before material evidences or symptoms. The understanding of the spiritual man's oneness with good is always a defense against any pretensions of error.

Let us think of adversity as an opportunity. God never sends evil, yet by Christianly scientific reversal every claim of evil may be turned to account. Thus we gain ground on the spiritual side. Jesus said of Lazarus' illness: "This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified thereby;" and the promise still stands, "I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee."

Visiting the Bank of Morocco

An episode in pioneer banking and expressing which will seem fantastic to present-day readers is that related in the old magazine, *Our Expressman*, many years ago by the man who was with the Adams agent at Indianapolis, [Indiana] in the early '50's. . . .

A broker in Cincinnati came into possession of $1000 worth of notes of the Bank of Morocco, and asked Adams to collect them. The special messengers were . . . out on jobs, so the agent himself took over this task. The Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad was then partly completed; he rode to the end of the track and then by stage to Lafayette. After making some inquiries, he hired a saddle horse and rode to Rensselaer. No one in that village had ever heard of Morocco. He rode on into Newton, which was the next county, over a vast prairie with but a few inhabitants. Still no one had heard of Morocco.

Late one afternoon he saw far ahead of him two tiny log cabins. The clink of a hammer from one of them told that it was a blacksmith shop. The expressman rode up to the door and asked the bearded smith, "Do you know where Morocco is?"

"This is it," replied the man, leaning on his hammer.

"Is there a bank in this town?"

"Yes; why do you ask?"

"I have some business with the bank," said the agent.

"What sort of business?"

"That I would prefer to tell to the bank officers, if I can find them."

"Well, 'light and hitch your critter in the shade," said the smith, genially, "and I'll go with you to the bank." He washed his face and hands and escorted the visitor over to the other cabin, which proved to be his dwelling. "This," said he, with a wave of the hand, "is the Bank of Morocco. Take a seat."

"Are you the cashier?" asked the agent.

"I don't know what they call me," admitted the man with a grin, "but I do all the business that's done here."

The agent told of the notes which he carried.

"Well, it's late now," said the smith. "You'll have to stay overnight with us. I'll stake out your horse, and tomorrow morning we'll transact the bank business."

The woman of the house soon had supper ready, and the visitor sat down with host and hostess and a brood of tow-headed children to a hearty supper. After a . . . talk on politics and current events, the smith remarked:

"We ain't fixed for keepin' tavern here, you see, and these two beds are all I've got for myself, the old woman and the children. But in hot weather I often sleep on the prairie, and if you're willing to do that, I'll supply blanket and pillow."

"That will suit me exactly," said the agent.

The smith saw that the agent was a bit uneasy over the thousand dollars in bank notes in his pocket. "If you like," said he, "I'll put your money in the bank vault tonight, and give you your gold in the morning."

The agent hesitated but a moment. After two hours of association, he was conscious of a growing belief in this simple frontiersman's honesty. At any rate, he could do nothing but take a chance. "All right," he said.

At that, the smith began lifting potatoes out of a barrel in the corner of the cabin. When he had removed a large basketful, he placed the package of notes in the barrel and replaced the potatoes. "That vault's easily unlocked," he commented, "but it's as safe as any in Lafayette."

The agent slept soundly on the prairie. Next morning after breakfast, the smith said gravely, "We will now open the bank and proceed to business." Going to the barrel, he removed potatoes until he came to the packet of notes; counted the notes, then took out more potatoes and finally reached a canvas bag stenciled "$5000." Untying the mouth of this he counted out fifty double eagles to the agent, placed the notes in the bag, retied it and buried it in the barrel again under the potatoes.

When the agent asked for his bill for the night's entertainment, the smith refused to accept a cent. "You're the first man who's ever found the Bank of Morocco," said he, "and if you'll keep its location to yourself, you're welcome to anything I've done for you." The agent promised, they shook hands and parted in mutual respect and good-will.—From "Old Waybills: The Romance of the Express Companies," by ALVIN F. HARLOW. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Respite

Here in the south,
Very high white clouds
Fill our California sky
In May,—
Or else the misty gray of fog,
Tremulous and tender.

Each day
Is a tranquil rest
In our May,—
The sun chastened by cloud or high fog,
The trees finished leafing,
The flowers past that time
Of eager budding,
The mocking birds
Through their most riotous singing.

These days of gray
Brilliantly exhibit greens
That have been months or years preparing,—
Pale young greens, near white,
Or pale new, very bright,—
Blue greens,
Old greens, almost black.

These gray days
Make May a month of tranquil rest,
Breathing a muted harmony,
Tremulous and tender!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

The City of Gold and Ivory

Archæology and excavation would become popular indeed if all the cities were as beautiful as Sbeitla, the magic Sufetula.

It is placed with the desert cities, but the golden city of Southern Tunisia is, in fact, located on the high plateau that looks down on the Sahara.

We reached it after a journey across barren tracts, whose only vegetation was tuffa grass. Through the lazy heat-mist of the desert we could see the vague outline of hills, mauve and crimson tinted, and almost detached from them like a mirage, dim and mysterious, a city of temples, an island floating on the horizon.

The magnificent triumphal arch bears a dedication to Diocletian, Constans and Maximian, and the monument stands as an everlasting challenge by civilization to barbarism. But, as in many of these cities, it is colour that impresses the spectator most, for in harmony with the graceful proportions and the architectural composition, time and nature have painted the monument in colours unequalled for vividness and variety.

In the midst of an arid country it appears like a bouquet of flowers. The stones are softened into old gold and saffron, draped with exquisite mauve and sapphire.

Silently we passed beneath the wondrous arch, our footsteps passing among overturned columns and stones. The old roadway still bore the marks of the chariots of the Romans, whose wheels cut deep grooves into the pavement.

To the right stands the ghost-like columns of the theater, silhouetted against the sky like the strings of an Æolian harp. A silver thread of glistening water trickled around their bases, when we saw them, for the theater was built on the banks of a deeply sunk African wady. As at Gigthi, palaces and paths were built on the water's edge, and the limpid stream still reflects the crumbling monuments.

Crossing the stage, we struck a road lined on either side by great ruins, partly excavated by the Services des Antiquités, and suddenly stopped, amazed. Between the columns of a great basilica there rose before us the greatest spectacle of glorious ruin in all Africa, and the equal of any on earth.

The Forum of Sufetula, with its triumphal monumental doors, its fluted columns, tinged like shafts of gold, and carrying in the central space the majestic Capitolean Temples is probably the most perfect specimen of the work of the empire builders remaining. There is no sensation equal to the surprise of that dream-like place. I felt that it was so unreal that at any moment the vision might fade, but I reached the temple steps, treading softly for fear of disturbing the heavy silence, and sat on an overturned capital to take in the magic of the city.

On either side the temples stand, and under the peristyle and between the great Corinthian columns our party collected and gazed across the ancient plains. . . .

The river lies to the left, and leading to it, from the Forum below, the road we had just traversed. One imagines that, in the old days, the people of fashion trod that road to the river's edge, to enjoy the cool of the evening. It has no fashion now. No chariots or clanking legionaries cross the beautiful arched bridge that, still intact and perfect, spans the silvery river. The incense rises no more from the altars that once stood before the statues of Jupiter, Minerva and Juno, only the mist rises on the horizon that widens around this sleeping collection of stones that once was the city of gold and ivory, called Sufetula.—COUNT BYRON KHUN DE PROROK, in "Digging for Lost African Gods," with notes and translation by EDGAR FLETCHER ALLEN. (New York: Putnam.)

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Science and Health

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The Young Folks' Page

True Tales of the North

By Jack Melville

The early chapters of "True Tales of the North" introduced us to a log cabin in the backwoods of a northern forest, a homecoming in the depth of winter, to Lady and her pups, and last, but not least, to Chico, who by passing a severe test when only a few days old, promises to prove a true leader, a dog in a thousand.

Jack Melville, the writer of these "true stories," has spent 18 years of his life in the wilds of northern Ontario. He has roamed from Sioux Lookout to the Arctic Circle, bred and trained freight and racing sled dogs and raced in several international derbies. Chico was his boon companion for years, and the training, adventures and character of this devoted and courageous wolf dog are the chief theme of his master's story.

Chapter 11—*A Night Prowler*

IN JULY Ben left on his regular semiannual visit to his married daughter who lived in a small town near Ottawa. He was away nearly a month. What a lonely time that was for me with my old friend gone. The sun still shone, the birds sang, the sky was blue and the world around was just as joyous as ever; yet to me it was a very lonesome world. Ben's big grin, his sparkling gray eyes, cheery voice and ever ready assistance were missing. Chico and the rest of his gang seemed to sense there was something the matter with me and did their dog best to cheer and comfort. In the years that lovable old woodsman and I had been together, a very deep, strong bond of real friendship had grown between us.

The third night of Ben's absence, Chico and I had one of the strangest experiences of our lives. During the afternoon, while fishing, I had the good fortune to land several nice wall-eyed pike. These were hung outside the kitchen door for the cool night air to chill.

About midnight, Chico, who since puppyhood had slept on a rug by my bed, growled and then started yelping wildly. In trying to rush out of the bedroom he shut the door against him, and then madly threw himself against it. Not having the least idea what all the turmoil was about, I jumped out of bed and lighted the lamp. As soon as the door was open the dog rushed to the

Chico and the Bear.

kitchen door and almost tore it off its hinges in his eagerness to get outside.

By that time all the dogs were giving tongue to a wild chorus of barking and yelping. Even Nettie Girl was stamping excitedly in the stable. Quickly slipping into my moccasins and picking up the flashlight, I rushed to let Chico out. There was no question but that we had a visitor of some kind.

A Great Black Bear

Flashing on my light I threw open the door, and there not ten feet from me was a huge black bear. He had taken the fish and was just making off with them. Bears, as you know, are very fond of fish and usually not much afraid of dogs. Chico was at him like a flash, and the big fellow snarled and swung to meet him. The dog, however, was too wise to come within striking distance of those huge front paws; when he had almost reached the bear he swerved sideways. With the speed of light he rounded bruin, trying to close in from behind. That bear, however, whirled round so as to face the dog.

What a big fellow he was! When he raised himself upright on his hind feet he was over seven feet tall. Try as Chico would he could not get behind that great body. Suddenly the bear ran full speed round the corner toward the front of the cabin. As he ran, Chico siezed the opportunity and slashed at his flanks. Then both the bear and the dog disappeared from view.

I raced after them, and as I rounded the corner there was the bear in front of me. I stopped short, and only just in time too, for I nearly bumped head first into the old fellow. Stunned surprise held me motionless but not so that Chico dog. Before the bear had a chance to maul me that blessed dog was climbing all over his back.

The bear growled and spun round shaking Chico off. Then he raced away over the hill with Chico in pursuit. Suddenly Chico's short sharp "treed" yelps brought me back to action. All out of breath I reached the scene. And what a scene it was! Chico was under a big pine tree trying to climb its trunk and dancing around yelping continuously. About 12 feet above him the big bear stood on a projecting limb, one of his great front legs wrapped around the trunk, looking down at the wild actions of the dog beneath him. What a sight he was!—so big and fat. He rattled his huge teeth, emitting deep growls.

My interest to see him at close range was so great that unthinkingly I walked right under his great body and held the flashlight pointing straight up at him. Chico was perfectly quiet for the minute. The brilliant light dazzled the bear so that he could not see us, and the utter silence gave him the idea that it was the right time to get away. He instantly acted upon this by dropping down the tree trunk with the speed of a bullet.

Unfortunately I was directly in his path, and it all happened so fast I was unable to get out of his way. Some part of him struck me a terrific blow and knocked me flat. For the next few minutes everything was a wild jumble of savage snarls, yelps and thuds. The battle raged over and on me, my body being used for a battle ground by the two savage animals.

Chico to the Rescue

The bear had only been trying to get away when he hit me, but Chico thought I was attacked. Death meant nothing to him as he fought that animal five times his size in my defense. How he managed to keep clear of those cruel raking claws, or evade the great blows, will never be known. We can only guess it was his wonderful speed and flashing attack that saved him.

The greatest teacher in all history said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." That wonderful pal of mine surely showed me that night that he considered his life worthless in comparison with mine.

For a long while after the bear and dog had gone I lay still trying to collect my much scattered senses. At last my trembling ceased. Shakily, but with real gratitude, I stood up and after a search recovered my flashlight.

Just then Chico came quietly from the bushes, and seeing me standing there bounded toward me. What I did and said to Chico then, is a secret between the two of us, but from the wonderful look in his expressive eyes and his thumping tail you would have guessed he enjoyed it. But one thing I am perfectly sure about, never again do I wish to be the canvas for that kind of a fighting ring.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

Chameleons of the Sea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMELEONS are not the only creatures who can change their coats to match their surroundings. There are any number of fish who are able to do this. Most of the tropical sea-perches, for example, are capable of changing rapidly from black to white, yellow to scarlet, or from red to dull green according to the locality in which they find themselves, and so are able to lie hidden from their enemies' eyes. These fish can also assume a series of spots, blotches, bars or stripes at a moment's notice, a thing that even the chameleon cannot do.

Clever though the sea-perches are, however, we find that flat-fish are even more intelligent. The flounder, for instance, changes color, and the form of its markings, to match the gravel, sand or shingles upon which it happens to be resting at the moment, and so complete is the disguise that, unless it moves, it is impossible to tell that it is there at all.

Plaice Change Their Spots

You are perhaps familiar with the bright orange-red spots of the plaice, but I don't suppose there are many of you who know that, when the fish moves onto a piece of ground strewn with little white pebbles, the red spots are said to become white to match the altered surroundings.

The turbot may be a dull-grayish fish when living on dirty mud or sand on the sea bottom, but in an aquarium tank which has a sanded floor it quickly changes to a pale yellow hue.

Many experiments have been made with chameleon-like fish and some extraordinary results have been obtained. Indeed, the Mediterranean flat-fish even went so far as to attempt, with a good deal of success, to match a chessboard pattern which had been painted on the bottom of its tank.

Apart from the change of color, fish cannot learn anything from insects with regard to the mimicking, both in shape and color, of the various objects among which they live.

The pipe-fish of Florida closely resemble the tufts of eel-grass in their waters, and when the frog-fish mixes with the weed of the Sargasso Sea it is practically impossible to tell which is fish and which is weed.

Fish Like Grass and Seaweed

The slender file-fish, which also swims in and out of eel-grass, will stand on its head and wave its tail about, in close imitation of the tufts of grass, when an enemy is seen approaching; and in the Bay of Panama, we are told, little fish have been seen swimming about among pieces of driftwood resembling the wood so closely as to be almost undiscoverable. As for the hideous-looking sea dragon of Australian shores, nature has gone so far as to endow him with the exact appearance of a piece of floating seaweed. He doesn't need to mimic seaweed, he is seaweed to the life.

Sometimes fish resemble things that naturally fall into water, such as leaves, and the Amazon River teems with small fish which look exactly like leaves, even to a part that resembles a short stalk at one end.

Through 4-H Club Work, Club Girls Are Given an Opportunity to See Beautiful Places and Thereby Gain an Idea of What Can Be Done to Beautify Their Own Home Surroundings.

A 4-H Club Project

Club Members Bring Beauty to School and Farm

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

BEAUTIFYING the farmyard by transplanting bushes to hide the old shed, putting in a rock garden down along the creek, and bringing in mountain laurel from the woods to decorate the front yard is gaining ever more interest among farm boys and girls, it is learned at the headquarters of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work in Chicago.

More impetus is given to such work on the farmstead during hard times on the farm, it is said, because much of the beautifying can be done with so little expense, whereas many other things are out of reach of slender purses. Down in Virginia, out in Arkansas, in Minnesota, and in other states many a boy and girl has taken a hand in helping parents to transform a shack on a bleak hillside into a vine-clad home set in bushes and shade trees.

In a home in West Virginia only about $10 was spent on the rural landscaping, it is reported. From near-by woods were brought rhododendron, mountain laurel, and trilliums. Hemlocks were transplanted from the banks of the creek. Hills and pastures supplied ferns, azaleas, bluebells, wild honeysuckle and columbine. The result was a beautiful surrounding for the farm home.

School Grounds First

Many ideas about home beautification are first learned from attempts to clean up and improve the school yard. Youngsters in some localities through their efforts to beautify the school grounds have picked up ideas which they carry over to their homes.

In a small town in Ohio an old tumbledown brick house marred the view from the school windows. After getting permission of the owner, the home economics club in the school saw to it that the bricks were removed, a cement pool built, and, through the help of the community, a new rock garden supplanted the old unsightly bricks. Flower seeds, plants, bulbs, and goldfish were contributed by the townspeople. Working on a project like this at school inspires the youngsters to continue the beautifying work at home.

Rock Gardens and Lily Ponds

Developing special garden features like rock gardens, lily pools and perennial borders is spreading in Ohio, it is found. Many people, both old and young, come to see the county demonstrations of building rock gardens which are sometimes put on by garden clubs with the help of a local nursery.

Down in Greene County, Ark., more than 200 homes are being beautified by permanent lawns, planting of trees, tearing away old fences, filling ditches, and leveling rough places. It does not cost much to improve the appearance of a farmstead in that State because so many of the native plants are suitable for beautifying the farm buildings. From the native woods the young folks can get the sumac, bittersweet, buckbush, trumpet vine, hawthorn and elder.

Some of the 900,000 farm boys and girls who have enrolled in 4-H Club work in the United States have chosen "home beautification" as one of their projects. They have made war on weeds on the farmstead, planted petunias and other flowers around the front porch to hide the foundation scars. They have also made trips to beautiful gardens to get ideas for rural landscaping, such as planting the lilac bushes where they will screen off some old shed, or putting in high growing plants to hedge off the vegetable garden.

M. R. Z.

The Home That Faith Built

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

AN OLD bench, a length of rope, a hook and a bucket. These were the tools with which Fe Pizarro, a Spaniard, built the little house for himself, his wife and two children.

Fe Pizarro is a barber in Madrid, and because he earned less than a dollar a day he and his family were forced to live in slummy quarters, so slummy that they disgusted Fe Pizarro.

"I will build a house fit to live in," he thought, "and it shall have a garden around it."

How he was going to manage all this on his scanty earnings was not quite clear, but Fe means Faith in Spanish, and the barber had plenty of it. He figured that he would need $400 for the material for the house, and decided to borrow it from his friends. But when the time came to hand out the money the friends failed him, and he had to start without capital and without experience.

As he could not buy bricks he used earth, and his scaffolding consisted of a bench. Quite alone he gradually put up walls five yards high.

As with many difficult situations things became easier once a start had been made, and extra half-pay received during September and January from his employers enabled him to buy slates for the roof, wood for the windows and doors, and an old gate. As he neither smokes, drinks nor attends cinemas, every spare penny he could put by went to the building of the house and the laying out of the little garden.

After paying rent for years Pizarro now has only to find 5 pesetas (a little over half a dollar) every 12 months for his taxes to the Corporation. No wonder he is delighted with his new home! House building has become a habit with him, and he has begun to put up a two-storied house next door which he hopes to sell or let in order that his children may be able to go to a good school when they are old enough.

Every year a prominent association in Madrid rewards cases of special civic merit. The 1933 prize has just been awarded to Fe Pizarro.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

Mail Bag

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

Having read the delightful article on The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor, April 26th, "Making Friends with Trees" by Rosalee Hawthorne, I would like to add another way of securing pictures. My sister made studies of leaves by painting them in water color and while wet pressing them on very absorbent cheap paper. This pleasing way shows the characteristic coloring and veining of the leaves. Lydia Norwood H.

[Our correspondent inclosed a number of most attractive examples to illustrate the method she describes.—Ed.]

Croydon, England

Dear Editor:

We should be glad if you would kindly forward the inclosed letter to the Hamburg Monitor Reading Group, whose letter recently appeared in the Mail Bag column.

May we also take this opportunity of sending greetings to other Monitor Reading Groups with whom we shall be glad to exchange correspondence.

Although it is only three months since we first formed a Monitor Reading Group in the Croydon field, the movement has proved so popular that we have already been able to form two groups. We feel that it is well to limit the membership of each group to such a number as will enable all members to contribute papers to each meeting.

At first our meetings were held once in three weeks, but we now hold them fortnightly, and in the short discussions following each paper many interesting points of view are brought out.

We find that this activity is giving us a greater appreciation for the Monitor, and we are very grateful for the privileges of helping to fulfill our dear Leader's wish that the Monitor should "bless all mankind."

C. H. P.
Croydon Monitor Reading Group "A."

Philadelphia

Dear Editor:

We are a group of young Christian Scientists who have formed a Monitor Reading Group. There are about 15 boys and girls in our group between the ages of 16 and 23. Our meetings are held bimonthly, and at them we discuss the many current phases of interest that the Monitor has to offer.

Very soon our group will celebrate its first anniversary. For this reason we decided to write to the Mail Bag, in the hope that similar Monitor reading groups will correspond with us. We should be glad to send Round Robin letters to any group which writes to us.

Won't some of you who have this mutual interest in common with us please write.

A. B. and A. F.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Barbara J. F. (13), Winthrop, Maine. Especially from Europe and United States.

Marjorie McD. (13), Overport, Durban, South Africa. From anywhere. Interested in reading and stamp collecting. (Send in your letter to Shirley B. and we will forward it, Marjorie.)

Jeanne C. (13), Minneapolis, Minnesota. From anywhere. Interested in swimming, baseball and volley ball.

Alice S. (14), Los Angeles, California. Especially from Russia. Interested in horseback riding, dancing and dramatic art.

Jean M. (14), Arlington, Massachusetts. Especially from Europe. Interested in reading, sports, bicycling, taking pictures and Girl Scouting.

Dorothee N. (13?), Columbus, Georgia. From anywhere. Would like to correspond in French. Especially interested in writing stories.

Morley M. (13), Duluth, Minnesota. From anywhere, but would particularly like to correspond with a French girl in that language.

Ruth F. (17), Decatur, Alabama. From all over the world. Interested in sports, reading and stamp collecting.

Lucille P. (13), Renton, Washington. From anywhere. Particularly interested in music.

From Boys

Donald H. (11), Park Ridge, Illinois. Especially from England. Interested in building model ships, collecting stamps and in music.

J. Valentine B., Santa Maria, California. From England and Australia. Interested in stamp collecting.

Over 20

Henry T., Douglas, Isle of Man, British Isles. Is particularly interested in the French language and would like correspondents in France, Switzerland, Germany and other European countries. Also interested in present-day political questions.

Jessie H. I., Gold River, Nova Scotia, Canada. From anywhere. Would like to exchange stamps.

Hans M., Breslau, Germany. Is a university student and would like to correspond with other college students. Interested in political economy, the English and Spanish languages, international affairs, sports, books and music.

For Success

I wouldn't want to hog the show,
Or make myself so bright
That I would dwarf, or make obscure
My fellow worker's light.

I wouldn't want to take one thing
From where that thing belongs,
Take glory from another man
And sing his vict'ry songs.

I want always to do my best,
The way in which I should.
My only pray'r for my success
Is: God, please make me good.

I want to always speak the truth
And do the thing more fine
I want to earn success myself
For then I'll know it's mine.

If I can put my trust in Him
Whose never-changing mood
Prevails through all our hopes and fears,
I know that I'll be good.

Ruth F.

[The Editor would like to know how many boys and girls would be interested in a monthly Poetry Corner for original contributions.—Ed.]

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SEE *Also* Monday
Children's Page for Advertising of Camps

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Watawaso, Penobscot Princess

Modern Enough for Clubs and Cars but True Indian

Indian Women Series—I

By Ta-de-win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE day the dynamic Watawaso, clad in the latest fashion, will be driving home to the Penobscot Indians in Maine as fast as the traffic rules and signals permit; the next day in comfortable attire and hair done in two long braids she will be out in her canoe paddling around Indian Island and calling a cheery greeting to friends on land and water. A true Indian to her finger tips in spite of constant contact with the whites is the Princess Watawaso! Recently she built a modern bungalow home right on that shore of Indian Island that faces Old Town and any time the urge to be with her people is stronger than her love for opera and concerts back she comes to her island home.

Incidents in her life have constantly taken her away from Maine, as when for example Mr. Montagu Chamberlain of Harvard College came down to Indian Island to find a descendant of that Indian woman who had been kind to his grandfather when the latter was a prisoner of war. As it was a woman who had given aid in those far-away times, so it was a little girl he wished to select and educate. Among the possible candidates was Lucy Nicolar or Watawaso (Bright Star), as she is better known, and she was chosen because as Watawaso naïvely said: "Knowing that he was from Harvard I suppose I was just that smart to show off by going to the piano and playing the Harvard song, 'Up the Street.'"

The years spent in the Chamberlain home, she explained, gave her good training in etiquette and music, for Watawaso has a fine, rich voice which has been heard on the concert platform from coast to coast, but that audience which perhaps gave her the greatest pleasure was one composed of Indians of the Southwest where she sang them their own Indian songs.

"It just thrilled me when I saw how those Indian songs brought tears to their eyes," said Watawaso.

Her Concert Work

Today she is assisted in her concert programs by the young chief of the Kiowas, Bruce Poolaw. At present they are both on Indian Island making things hum, for both have an abundance of energy that must find an outlet. The young Kiowan is the hero of little Penobscot boys, who watch him with awe as he performs for them his western dances and teaches them songs of the less intricate for next summer's pageant.

In the meantime Watawaso attends meetings of the Indian Island Woman's Club which she formed and which has joined the State of Maine Federation of Women's Clubs. Only a very small club, but the Princess told how last spring they entertained some of the state officers, giving them a real Indian picnic, taking them by canoes to a woody part of the island where the Penobscots cooked a real Indian luncheon for their appreciative guests.

Interest in Youngsters

Not only has Watawaso helped the older boys with their baseball team by having the women give suppers and charging for them, but she has not forgotten the little boys. She has formed them into a club and allows them to meet in the basement of her house where there are benches arranged specially for them and where they can have their games, practice their Indian dances to their heart's content, and while they rest in between times see who has routed out some forgotten traditional story for Watawaso.

The Princess may be modern as far as women's clubs and ball teams go but she also insists that both grownups and children remember that they are Indians, be proud of the fact and hunt out all possible legends and ceremonials, which can be used in this summer's three-day pageant the Penobscots will put on in Old Town. It is an all-Indian pageant, this pictorial history of the Penobscots, directed by Watawaso and with only Indians for actors. To lend color to it a few Kiowan dances are included by Bruce Poolaw such as the artistic and the cleverly danced solo eagle dance which represents the big bird alighting from his nest and flying.

Thus during the winter they plan for the pageant and informal groups of Indians gather in Watawaso's bungalow home to discuss some historical episode, so that frequently her lights are burning long after midnight. To make the audience understand Indians in general and her Penobscots in particular is Watawaso's one object in presenting the pageant. Although Watawaso is the presiding genius of the pageant, yet she insists that the chairman of the program committee shall be the alert young Indian Governor of the Island, Howard Ranco, who was her candidate when she campaigned at the last election held on Indian Island.

"Sometimes," said Watawaso, "all these plans and clubs are too much for us and if it is summer Bruce and I pack up, pitch our tents somewhere on the road between Old Town and Orono and sell to the passers-by the sweet grass baskets made by my people. Of course we dress in Indian costume, for people expect Indians to appear in feathers and buckskins as formerly, though on Indian Island the Penobscots are as up to date in style when they want to be, as in Bangor."

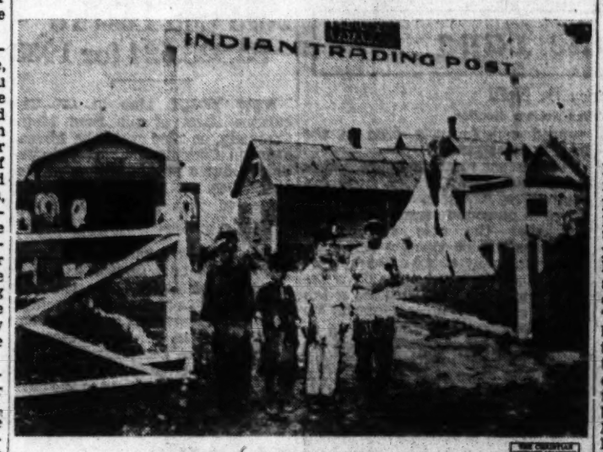
Sooner or later however the Princess goes off on a concert tour no matter how brief, for it is as natural for her to sing as for others to talk. Watawaso cannot remember when she didn't sing. "When I was a little girl," she remarked to the writer, "I found that people liked my singing and I used to charge a penny for people to hear my songs. Then when I saw that they would pay a penny I put the price up to a nickel, and they still came."

Later on those nickels became the dollars which built the comfortable bungalow home to which she invariably returns when the true Indian in her urges her to be in every way the Princess Watawaso of the Penobscots.

[The second article of this series will take us among the Blackfeet Indians. It will appear soon.]

Courtesy of Myers Studio, Old Town, Maine, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Princess Watawaso and Mr. Bruce Poolaw.



Indian Trading Post at Indian Island, Maine. It Was Organized by Princess Watawaso and Bears Her Name.

Making Lines Serve Us

The Cut of Our Clothes Can Emphasize Good Points

How to Look Your Best—9

By Ruth Kimball Denmead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LINES, lines—our lives are filled with lines. Yet we are so used to them that we do not think of them as such. When we look at a tree or a telephone pole, we do not think of it as a perpendicular line; when we see a hill or mountain we do not think of it as a diagonal line, but as an attractive piece of scenery. How many of us think of buildings as masses of horizontal and perpendicular lines? Lines that have a great deal to do with our looks and that many of us do not pay enough attention to, are the lines in our costumes.

We all know that a perpendicular line is supposed to make us look tall and a horizontal line makes us look broad. We know the lines of some dresses make our figures more attractive, while others do not, but do we know why and why not? Here is a simple rule to follow that will help you greatly in deciding on the best lines for yourself. Recognize how your eye follows the line. If it follows up in an unbroken line it is sure to give length. The exception is one straight line in the center of a costume—it divides the figure into equal parts, making it seem wider. If you wish to slenderize place the line a trifle to the side. A panel is excellent in giving a slenderizing effect, if it is not too wide. If it is wide, the eye will carry across between the two lines of the panel, thus giving the feeling of width. If, on the other hand, it is narrow, the eye will encompass both perpendicular lines at once. That is the reason a striped dress doesn't always slenderize as we expect it to. If the stripes are not of equal value in color the eye is likely to follow the stripe that stands out most distinctly; thus it will follow across the figure as well as up and down. Many pleats or tucks may have the same effect—the eye following them around as well as up.

I remember studying considerably over the problem of a dress with horizontal pin stripes. It seemed to make the person it was on look taller and more slender and knowing the lines were all horizontal it puzzled me. This dress had been carefully constructed, so that the horizontal lines were not broken any place and the eye followed up from one to the other, making the individual seem taller. If these had been heavy lines or contrasting in color with the dress and placed horizontally at the hem, belt, or shoulders—it would have been the opposite result, making the individual look broader and shorter. The eye would follow across and the line cutting the figure would add breadth thus making the figure seem shorter.

The Most Slenderizing

The longest line is the diagonal line, so it gives the most slenderizing effect. It is also considered a little more artistic and sophisticated than a straight line. Be sure it doesn't run too far around on either side or the eye will follow it and feel breadth.

When there are curving or pointed lines running over the hips, be careful they do not curve at the fullest part of the hips. In a skirt with a panel running into a yoke, be sure the line running around to form the yoke is above the largest part of the hip, otherwise the hip will seem large and become more conspicuous, because the eye will follow over the line. Then with lines forming a triangle be very careful of the points to which the lines run from the point of the triangle. If the point is in the center of the blouse and the lines extend to the shoulders, the effect will broaden, but if they go up around the neck the line is slenderizing. The same problem exists in the skirt, if the point is at the bottom of the skirt.

Draw Attention Elsewhere

Hips that are too large for the rest of the figure can be made to look smaller by building out the waist. You should have it loose fitting instead of tight, have a large collar or soft scarf effect. The waist bloused over the belt line makes the hips appear smaller. Hips swathed in a bulky girdle of folds make them look larger, while a soft belt or small peplum at the waist line will fill in and make the hips seem smaller. Ends of a girdle hanging in long perpendicular lines add slenderness and a soft bow at the back of the waist fills in and makes the hips seem smaller. Short jackets like box or boleros help to balance the body and make the hips less conspicuous.

If shoulders and bust are too large for the hips one must be very careful of the fit of the blouse. If it is too tight, it will accentuate the size. This is true of any part of the body—it looks larger by being too snugly fitted. A blouse does not want to be too large and loose or it will emphasize the size. Just a comfortable fit. Be very careful to have a well-fitting armhole placed at the exact joining of the arm to the body. Jabots, scarfs, and collars that are soft and hang gracefully, but are not bulky, will help in covering up the bust. A skirt with fullness makes a better balance than one that is plain and straight.

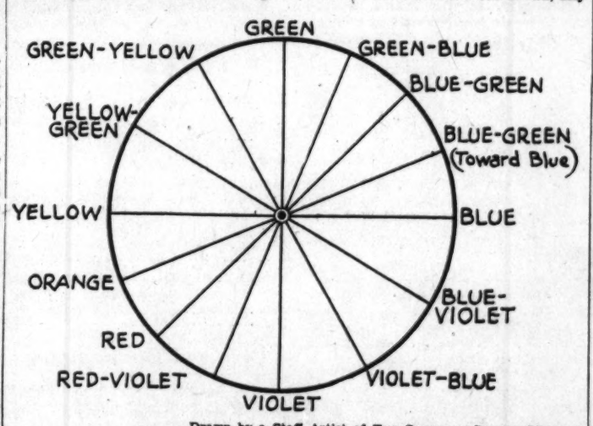
When shoulders are too broad, any horizontal line broadens them more, unless you can make the largeness appear as if it were the dress; epaulets, stiff frills standing up, often have this effect, but be sure and set them in from the armhole. A soft bertha is often good if it is simple and plain. Colored sleeves different from the dress broaden one, because the eye will follow across the body from one sleeve to the other. Colored cuffs are often broadening, especially if they are on what is known as a flowing sleeve. Too large bows or collars the shape of sailor collars give the shoulders a broad effect.

Carriage and Posture

And while we are speaking of lines, it is important to realize what we can do for our own looks by holding our body erect, our heads up, and getting rhythm into our walk. It often makes a mediocre costume look unusually attractive. The long dresses of today are very charming and graceful, but a lovely carriage adds greatly to their beauty.

You will find it will enhance your appearance greatly if you will really study your figure, know its lines, its good points and not so good, then build your costume to enhance its beauty and cover up its defects. An architect does not place any house on any lot and then surround it with any type of landscaping. He designs his building to fit the lot, then surrounds it with landscaping, the lines of which will add beauty to the building and lot. Thus do we build for our own appearance if we would learn how to look our best.

This is the last article of this series which has been running each Wednesday since March 7.



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Is the Color Chart to Use for the Entire Series. By Following Each Line to the Opposite Point of the Circle, You Will See the Color Complement, As Yellow and Blue. The Color Combinations of This Wheel Are Not Based on the More Familiar Mixture of Pigments, But Are Based on Light Rays.

Using Left-Overs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many tasty and attractive dishes may be made from left-overs. The following suggestions are designed to help you in the concoction of good and wholesome dishes from many little bits to be found in your refrigerator.

A savory stew may be made with soup stock—beef cubes with cubes of cold roasts or meat balls made from hamburg steak—by adding bits of cooked vegetables, a trifle of some fresh vegetable, and rice, spaghetti or macaroni instead of potato, seasoning with kitchen bouquet—a bottled meat sauce—or any preferred sauce. Endless varieties may be made in this way and are always acceptable, especially on cold days.

When cooking rice, macaroni or noodles for any purpose, I always cook more than is required at the time and stow them away in the refrigerator in a mason jar for an emergency dish—for lunch or even dinner. They may be combined with fresh or cooked vegetables for the casserole dish or for stews.

Vegetables may be combined in gelatine and served on lettuce leaves for salad. Be sure to add a sharp bit of color in the shape of sliced stuffed olives, pimiento, green peppers or diced cold beets.

Fish, cold meats, or mushrooms may be combined with left-over vegetables and a rich cream sauce. I always add some fresh vegetable and vary the seasoning.

With almost, but not quite enough of a vegetable, it may be stretched by adding bread or cracker crumbs in layers in a casserole, with milk to moisten, bits of butter, and other seasoning—baking but a short time. Spinach is fine with a layer of hard-boiled egg, sliced or diced, adding grated cheese over the top. This needs but a short time in the oven.

When boiling vegetables, never throw the water away, but save it for stews, soups and gravies. By adding soup stock or thickening, it may be varied or served as vegetable bouillon. It is excellent for the children's lunch, as this is really the best part of the vegetable.

When making cold relish in the fall, I save all the juices and can them for soups. I often use a small quantity of the cold relish with mayonnaise for Thousand Island dressing, adding a little sugar. The relish may also be added to minced cabbage and seasoned to taste. We also like it with creamed cottage cheese, made into balls and served on lettuce leaves. When I make cabbage salad I make more than enough for present use and put it in the refrigerator in a mason jar.

Fashion Nuggets

An amusing frock for formal summer evenings belongs in that series called by the store promoting it, "skipper fashions." It is made of dotted swiss in navy and its low-cut back is closed by a line of star-shaped buttons. But its real humor lies in the utterly detached sailor collar of white dotted swiss, banded with Valenciennes lace, which is fastened round the neck, leaving at the back the broad expanse of the décolletage.

Pure silk underwear is seeking class distinction by eschewing peach and pink and going cerulean, melon-green, dusty-rose, and maize. "At least one garment of each color," is its slogan.

If you want draperies, look for the material in the dress goods department. If you want costume fabrics, seek them on the upholstery counters. Buy a few yards of candlewick muslin for your dance frock and for your tailored cotton, look for one of those sturdy twills that hang beside windows.

The smart spectator of sports is known by the handkerchiefs she wears, one at her neck as a scarf or a bow, and a matching one tucked into her pocket. Dogs and sporting equipment furnish the favorite themes for these blocked linens.

The Roadside Stand as a Project

But Rural Woman Should Treat It as Business Venture

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE woman in the country with a desire to help out the family income, to pay the taxes, to keep the boy or girl in school, or to shingle the barn, feels perhaps that no opportunity is open to her. How trite to say that opportunity may be waiting right in the front yard, if there are eyes to see! "Yes," she may say, "running a roadside stand or a tourist house? Why, Mrs. Smith, two miles below here didn't make a cent in a summer's hard work."

It is true that the majority of such places do not justify their existence, but how few women apply to their ventures the cold analysis of conditions which should precede any business undertaking. They do not think their projects through—a real facing of the advantages and disadvantages.

First, a study should be made of location. Are you situated on or near a busy road, where a motorist can make an easy stop? Where the hill is steep or the curve is abrupt, he may not bother to stop for a sandwich. To provide for the business which you hope is coming, have a good parking space, easy to get in and out. When possible, by means of small attractive signs, let the motorist know that you are half a mile or 200 feet ahead. If he is hungry, the first time he sees your sign, he may stop. His next visit is up to you!

Make It a Work of Art

Sinclair Lewis in his last book, "Work of Art," shows us that real artistry need not be confined to painting pictures or writing books but may be as truly demonstrated in running a country hotel. So a woman, with careful thought and planning, with a flair for cleanliness and hard work, may too achieve a real "work of art" in running a roadside stand.

The type of place which you may have is determined by several factors: The road you are on, the money you can spend on your initial venture, and how extensive a business you wish to carry on. Even an old milk wagon, painted a bright color and with gay little awnings on it could bring in a few pennies when homemade cookies, ice cold milk and sandwiches are sold from it. The young daughter might like to be the sales girl. I am told that in certain sections of the West a good business is carried on selling lunches of varied prices on busy roads. The milk wagon or a tiny little shack could be used as the salesroom. Probably most women will wish to have a larger place where a more varied choice may be sold. Whatever your building may be, it can be bright and attractive and absolutely spick and span within and without. Have some bright awnings, if possible, or window boxes of gay flowers. Make your place stand out in contrast to the dullness of the other places.

And what you attempt in appearance and atmosphere you must aim for in your food. But keep to character! People do not come to the country to buy city things. Be a country woman and sell the best country products. A mistake which many women make is in having too ambitious a menu. It is much better to have a few dishes beautifully prepared than to have a large variety done in a mediocre manner. Homemade bread is something that is seldom found in this machine age. Who wouldn't drive an extra five miles to get a sandwich made from this delicious crusty loaf? Another "good seller" is home made rolls, salad rolls or large Parker House, but in whatever shape, made from raised dough. If possible serve these warm to your guests. Keep in the ice box (which is a necessity) jars of salad mixture; chicken, egg and olive and lobster (if near the coast where they are easily available). Split the roll lengthwise on top and place in the opening a crisp green lettuce leaf, holding a small serving of salad. Garnish with a little mayonnaise and olives or homemade pickle. These rolls and a variety of sandwiches may be the main dishes in a small place. Always popular sandwiches are chicken, ham, tomato and lettuce, egg and cheese mixtures of various kinds. You will be wise to bake your own ham; roast ham makes delicious sandwiches. Fowl may be used for the chicken sandwich and salad mixtures. Boil the fowl, being careful not to overcook. Cool well and do not remove the meat from the bones until ready to use. So much the better if you raise the chickens on your own farm! American or the softer prepared cheese may be used. You may have toasted sandwiches if electricity is available and your trade warrants but this is not an absolute necessity. For the sweet sandwiches, use cream cheese or preferably freshly made cottage cheese. Combine with this, homemade raspberry jam, strawberry jam or orange marmalade. Have a sharp knife for cutting the bread, make the sandwiches on a board and use softened not melted butter.

In a somewhat more pretentious place, fish chowder or clam chowder—if in a location where this is possible—is always popular. Fresh country eggs in various ways—the traditional American ham and bacon and eggs can certainly taste good if one is hungry. Chicken dishes are a staple. Keep the fowl on hand as suggested and jars of chicken stock in the ice box ready to be used in creamed chicken with biscuits, fricassee of chicken or any one of a dozen different ways.

For Desserts

For desserts there is the ever popular ice cream. If you can be your own manufacturer, you certainly have a selling point! Freshly made apple pie, men always like. An ingenious way of achieving variety in desserts, with very little spoilage, is to keep on hand individual tart shells, making them from a rich pastry. Keep in your ice box jars of butterscotch pie filling, chocolate pie filling or lemon pie filling. All of these are simple to make. When an order is called, fill the pastry shell and top with a little whipped cream. You will then have no trouble with cut pies and should be able to control the amount of filling and the tart shells. Lemon filled cup cakes are delicious and not hard to handle. Make a good yellow cake and bake in large muffin tins. When served, use a sharp knife and cut off smoothly the cap. Remove a little of the soft cake from the center and fill with lemon filling. Place the cap back on and dust with powdered sugar.

Unless your place gets beyond the scope of a roadside stand and graduates into a tea room, it is much wiser to feature a fairly fixed menu. You can control your food better and can buy to greater advantage by buying fewer things in larger quantities. It is easier to be perfect in a limited repertoire. The control leftovers is also more easily regulated.

All this will require plenty of hard work, yes, but it will give a lot of satisfaction—and a few more dollars in the pocketbook, we hope.

Do You Know These?

To Make Rubber Footwear Last

In the children's rubber overshoes or rubbers glue a pad of blotting paper cut to fit the heel. This will soon wear out, of course, but it can be replaced many times before the heel will show any signs of wear. In this way the children's outer footwear will give longer service.

(Mrs.) M. S., Iowa.

For Drawers That Stick

To ease drawers that are difficult to open, rub a generous amount of any wax floor polish all along both ends of the under side of the drawer. Shove the drawer in and out once or twice and it will be found to slip quite easily.

(Mrs.) F. S. E., England.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Leading Stocks Go Downward On Strike Threats

Recessions Generally Small and Trading Continues Light in Volume

By Forrest Price

Another day of blue Wall Street.

Stocks headed downward today on news of threatened strikes in the steel and textile industries.

There is an old, well-worn adage in market circles, "never sell on strikes." But stocks were sold today in moderate degree, and the only excuse for the selling was the expected labor troubles.

However, it was an exceedingly slow market, and prices slid back in a moderate way with the steels leading the decline.

U. S. Steel, the accepted market leader, gave way to the extent of about two points. Other steel issues followed the leader.

Stocks affected by agricultural conditions receded to a less degree. These included Case, International Harvester, American Can, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward. The grain carrying railroads also receded.

Other equities sagged in sympathy with the general weakness.

Total sales aggregated about 440,000 shares.

Bonds likewise showed little animation. Although trading in high-grade issues was light, prices were firm. This was especially true with the U. S. Governments. Some of the first-class corporate loans showed some improvement, among them Union Pacific 4s, Texas Corp. 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s and Detroit Edison 4½s. Some liens were heavy including Milwaukee 5s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

There was a lot of skyrocketing in the grain markets. This group of commodities absorbed practically all of the attention of commodity traders. News of increased wheat crop losses sent prices upward to the extreme limit, 5 cents a bushel, on an extremely large volume of trading. Oats and other cereals followed in the upward trend. Cotton prices were generally lower.

In its weekly review of the steel industry Iron Age says operations have increased a full point over last week, and that "'actual business volume is better than sentiment." This might apply also to business in other lines. Wall Street is blue, and stock transactions are exceedingly small not because of anything that has happened but because of anticipated unfavorable developments, particularly legislative enactments. This is all important to commission houses but of much less importance to general business.

It is believed that the stock exchange control bill will become law in a few days. It is not likely to be very satisfactory to the commission houses and brokers generally, but if it comes anywhere near being acceptable it is thought that the stock exchange business is bound to revive. The main thing necessary at the moment is for Wall Street to get away from the extreme pessimism now entertained.

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—With strikes threatened in the major steel and textile industries, stocks dropped in today's dull and featureless market.

The steels led the decline. U. S. Steel lost 2 points, and Bethlehem and National were off nearly as much.

Others, down fractions to around a point or more, included Sears Roebuck, Armour of Illinois preferred, Chrysler, Howe Sound, International Nickel, General Motors, Case, Columbian Carbon, International Harvester, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, American Commercial Alcohol, American Can and American Telephone. The utilities were narrow.

Freight Loadings

Estimates based on early reports of leading carriers indicated freight car loadings for the week ended May 26 will show a moderate increase, or about in line with seasonal expectations.

Due to the short week and a sharp reduction at New York City, bank clearings were reported by Dun & Bradstreet to have receded to the lowest total in more than a year. The aggregate for five days ended Tuesday was $3,492,490,000, or 1.4 per cent under the total for the corresponding period of 1933. New York City clearings dropped 10.4 per cent, due largely to reduced trading in the securities markets. Outside cities, however, showed a gain of 21.2 per cent over their totals of a year ago.

Bonds Apathetic

The bond market today showed about the same degree of apathy as it did before the holiday and prices drifted indecisively, within small limits.

Events at the Berlin transfer conference and cabled advices that the Reich might seek to curtail service on the Dawes and Young plan bonds were associated with weakness in the German Government issues, which yielded from 1 to 2 points on a moderate turnover. Italy 7s and French 7½s sagged major fractions. Argentine, Canadian, Colombian and Poland loans were in a higher range.

Bank of England

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes in pounds: Total reserve increased 1,489,000; circulation decreased 1,530,000; bullion decreased 41,000; other securities increased 635,000; public deposits increased 650,000; other deposits increased 1,815,000; notes reserve increased 1,530,000; government securities increased 345,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 49.48 per cent, compared with 49.30 last week. Rate of discount, 2 per cent.

German Sugar Crop Threatened

NEW YORK, May 31—Drought conditions are threatening the beet sugar crop of Germany, according to information received by B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar brokers. The report states that while the state of the crop is still satisfactory, rain is urgently needed. The same report states that beets in England and France are in a satisfactory condition.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 31	Last May 30
11⅜	6⅝	..	Adams Express	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9	9	9	9⅛
17⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	5	5	..
9⅜	6½	.80	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7	7	7⅛
23⅞	17¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2400	19⅞	19½	19½	19¾
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	100	133	133	133	134
23⅛	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	200	16	15¾	15¾	16¼
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	100	33	33	33	33
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	120	60	59¼	59½	59½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1900	94½	93⅜	93⅝	94⅞
33⅛	19⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21¼
56½	38¾	..	Am Car & F pf	100	42	42	42	43
62½	33	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	34⅜	33¾	33⅝	34⅜
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	200	8	8	8	8⅛
22⅜	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
48¼	38¼	6	Am Ice pf	400	38½	38⅜	38⅜	..
11	6¼	..	Am International	300	8½	8¼	8½	..
74⅜	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	52½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8	7⅝	8	8
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	800	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅛
29⅞	12⅛	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	600	21½	21½	21½	22½
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	1800	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
20¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	200	4⅛	4¼	4¼	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	38¾	38⅛	38¾	39
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	56½	53½	55½	57
115½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	115	115	115	118½
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	114	113½	114	114½
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	600	18¾	18⅛	18½	..
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap NNN	300	2½	2	2	2¼
17½	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	7½	7	7	7½
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	400	14	13¾	14	14⅜
13⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	..
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20½	20⅛	20⅛	21
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	29⅝	29	29½	..
8	4½	..	Armour Ill A	2400	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
3½	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	3500	3	2⅞	²2¾	3
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	5800	69½	67½	68	69½
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	5¼	5	5	..
18¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12½	12½	12½	13
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	55½	54⅝	54½	55⅞
87⅜	70¼	4.80c	Atchison pf	100	80	80	80	80½
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	100	39	39	39	40½
35½	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1900	25	24⅝	24⅝	25¼
55½	35½	1b	Atlas Powder	400	45½	45	45	..
57⅜	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	600	35½	34	34¼	35¼
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	200	11	10¾	10¾	10
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	600	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23⅜
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	27½
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	60	60	60	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	12	12	12	..
19¼	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	600	15⅛	14¼	14⅞	15¼
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
49½	31¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	2200	33⅛	31½	31⅞	33½
82	62	..	Beth Steel pf	200	61¾	60¼	60¼	63⅛
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	54	53	53	54⅜
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2100	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝
28⅝	20⅜	..	Borg Warner	200	23¼	22¾	22¾	23¼
19⅝	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	1500	16½	16¼	16⅜	17
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1500	39⅝	37¾	37¾	38⅞
94¾	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92½	92½	92½	91½
58¼	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	51	51	51	50½
7⅝	5⅝	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	59	59	³59	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	200	6⅛	6	6	6¼
5⅞	3	..	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19⅞	12½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	13½
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
67⅞	47¼	..	Byers pf	50	53⅛	52½	52½	..
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	500	30½	30⅛	⁴31½	⁴31½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	200	22	21⅜	21⅜	22¼
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	30⅜	30¾	30¾	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1300	52	50⅞	50⅞	52½
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1000	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	27¼
44⅞	23⅜	..	Celanese Corp	2900	24⅜	23⅝	24	25
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	26¼	26	26	26¾
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	11	11	11	11¾
40¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	1400	34¼	33⅝	34¼	34⅛
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	6
16½	9	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	9	9	9	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	44	44	44	43½
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	46	45½	45½	46⅛
7	5	..	Chi Ind & L pf	10	6	6	6	..
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	5	4¾	4¾	5
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	8¼	8	8	8¼
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N western	900	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7	7	7	7⅛
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
60⅜	36½	²15	Chrysler	15800	39½	39	39¼	40¾
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
86	67	6½	City Ice &Fpf	10	71½	81½	81½	81½
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	..
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
18½	9⅜	1¼	Clev Graph Bron	300	13½	13½	13½	14
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	2100	12⅞	12¾	12½	.13
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73	73	73	..
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	62	62	62	..
34⅜	23	1¼	Columbia Pic vtc	1600	34½	34	34	34⅛
71¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	700	67	65¾	65¾	67½
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1600	27¾	27	27	27½
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	48	48	48	..
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	105	104	104	..
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	110	29	29	29	29
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	51½	50½	50½	51
36¾	19¾	.60	*Comm Solvents	3100	22⅜	22¼	22¾	23
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	4500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52¾	21½	.6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	44½	44¼	44½	45⅞
31¾	23	1.30*	Congoleum Nairn	200	25¼	25	25	26½
5¾	2¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	17
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	2900	32¾	32	32	32¾
4¾	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	2½	2½	2½	..
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	2200	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
111½	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	89⅜	80⅜	89⅜	..
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1800	1	1	1	1
13¾	6½	..	Container A	200	11	10¼	10¼	7
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	4	4	4	4
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	9	9	9	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	59½	59½	59½	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1200	74¼	74¼	74¼	75
11¾	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8½	8	8	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
22⅜	16⅛	.25b	Cont Oil	3100	20	19⅛	19⅜	20
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	800	67½	67	67	⁶68¼
9⅞	3⅞	..	Coty	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	13	12¾	12¾	..
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	..
6⅜	3⅛	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	5	5	5	5¼
38⅜	21¼	..	Crucible Steel	200	24¼	24	24	24¼
71	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	61	61	61	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	7⅜	7	7	7½
49¼	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	47	47	47	..
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	22½	22½	22½	..
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	80½	79	79	80½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2700	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15½	15½	15½	16
			—D—					
34½	18½	..	Deere & Co	700	21	20½	20½	21¼
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
73½	49¼	..	Del & Hudson	400	51¼	50½	50½	..
33¼	20½	..	Del Lack & W	1100	23⅜	22½	22⅝	23
55⅛	29	1¼†	Devoe & Rayn A	300	46¾	46¼	46¼	47
28½	21⅜	..	Diamond Match	600	23½	23¼	23½	⁵23¾
40⅞	32	1.50†	Dome Mines	1200	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	39
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅞
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	2300	20¼	19¾	20	20½
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	200	14½	14	14	15
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	1600	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11¾
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1400	85½	84¼	84⅝	85½
122½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	122½	122½	122½	122½
			—E—					
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	17	16½	16½	..
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	21	20¾	21	21⅜
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	800	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8⅛
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	13	13	13	15½
52	40⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	41	40¾	41	42
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125	125	125	..
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
10⅞	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bg	900	7	6½	6⅝	7
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	100	19	19	19	¹19⅜
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	23	23	23	23¼
23	12	..	Erie RR-2pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	800	23¾	23½	23⅝	24¼
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	30	6	6	6	..
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	13½	13½	13½	..
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	51	50¼	50¼	..
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	7½	7½	7½	..
27¾	17	.40	Firestone T&R	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
67½	54¼	2½	Firestn T&R pf A	200	81	81	81	..
73⅝	2m	..	Follansbee B	300	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝
27½	19⅜	.45b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	21¼	20¾	20¾	21½
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	400	14	14	14	14⅜
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	2400	40	39½	39½	40
			—G—					
24	11½	..	Gamewell	20	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	200	36	36	36	36½
23½	15¼	..	Gen Asphalt	400	17¾	17¾	17⅝	18½
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	1800	10⅜	10	10	10¼
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	600	7½	7	7	7⅜
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	4700	20	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec 5%	600	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
34½	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1900	32¾	32	32¼	32½
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	7100	⅞	¾	¾	¾
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	56	56	56	56
42	29⅝	1	Gen Motors	12800	32⅜	31⅝	31¾	32⅜
25½	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
5⅜	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
45½	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	32½	32½	32½	33
3⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
26⅜	16	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	18	18	18	..
23⅜	10½	..	Gen Refractories	200	15	14½	14½	..
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	200	14	14	14	14¾
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Rax	1100	11	10¾	11	11
62	47	5	Gillette S R pf	400	60¾	60	60¾	..
6⅜	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
28⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	1100	26	25½	25½	25½
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	40	100½	100¼	100½	..
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	7	7	7	..
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1600	19⅜	19	19	19½
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	1200	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜
41⅜	26½	..	Goodyear	1600	28¼	27½	27½	²28¾
4½	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
13⅜	6	..	Granby	900	10	9¼	9¼	9¾
40⅜	31¼	1	Grant (WT)	100	32	32	32	³32½
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	2700	20⅝	20½	20½	21
15⅛	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11½	11¼	11¼	..
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1100	29¾	28¾	29	²29¾
111	102	7	Great W Sug pf	10	111	111	111	..
16¼	5⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	9	9	9	10¼
			—H—					
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5¼
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	7	7	7	7¼
59	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	50	56	55¼	56	..
8⅜	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
122	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	123	122	122	..
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	200	8¾	8¼	8¼	..
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	800	22½	22	22⅜	21½

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 31	Last May 30
6⅛	3¼	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
29¾	17¼	..	Houston Oil	100	20	20	20	20⅜
5⅝	2¼	..	Houston Oil new	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
55½	35½	3	Howe Sound	1600	50½	49⅝	49⅝	51
24½	12½	..	Hudson Motor	2900	13½	13⅞	13	13¼
7¼	3½	..	Hupp Motors	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	200	24½	24	24	24
30½	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	1800	23¾	22⅞	23	23½
73⅜	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	500	55	53⅝	55	54
49¾	35	..	Inland Steel	400	38	38½	38½	38¼
6⅞	3⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
11¼	5¼	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
6¼	3	..	Int Agr Corp	200	3	3	3	3
12⅛	5¾	.20	Int Carriers	400	8¾	8½	8⅝	..
37⅜	22⅛	..	Int Cement	100	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	24
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	1200	33	32	32½	33
9¼	4¾	..	Int Hydrosiec	300	5	4	4	6½
29¼	21	10b	Int Nickel	3800	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	26½
135	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	100	125	125	125	..
6½	3¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
3½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
3¾	1⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
24⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	200	19½	19½	19½	20½
30½	21	1½	Int Salt	400	29	28½	28½	28½
50¾	40	2	Int Shoe	200	43	42	42	..
17¾	11¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	3000	12¼	12	12	12⅜
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
72⅛	21⅝	1½g	Int'sta DS pf	200	66½	66½	66½	..
28	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	100	27	27	27	..
			—J—					
66⅜	44	..	Johns Manville	1400	49	48	48½	48¾
112	101	7	Johns Man pf	10	112	112	112	..
			—K—					
4½	2¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	2½	2¼	2½	2½
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	2300	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
23	17⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	2500	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	200	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
61	36	1¶	Kress Co	100	56½	56½	56½	56¾
33⅜	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	200	30	29½	29½	30
			—L—

Financial: News and Comment

Time to Stabilize Currencies, Says Noted Economist

Dr. Palyi Urges U. S.-British Pact With France—Cites Advantages

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 31—In his report to the Commission on Inquiry on National Policy in International Relations, Dr. Melchior Palyi, University of Chicago economist, urges that the United States and Great Britain stabilize their currencies by mutual agreement with France, and that after the gold standard is reëstablished, banking practices be returned to a more conservative basis, which he holds to be the secret of preventing cyclical ups and downs.

It would be a great advantage, along with stabilization of currency through joint international agreement to effect simultaneous settlement of inter-allied debts and new tariff and trade agreements, Dr. Palyi holds in his report, declaring that these steps together would be a great help toward restoring world confidence and stimulating international trade.

Dr. Palyi, who was chosen to make this study by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and head of the so-called Hutchins committee, established by the Social Science Research Council, is a noted German economist. He was economist for the Deutsche Bank, and also the Reichsbank before becoming an expatriate.

Decries Further Devaluation

Declaring that no reasons can be advanced for further devaluation and that "stabilization is temporarily achieved already," Dr. Palyi says that "all that is needed is to consolidate the situation into a permanent one."

The United States, as well as Great Britain, he says, "could take at any moment the necessary measures for stabilization of its currency. British public opinion is prepared for this step as soon as America is ready to start it," he declares, "and it is superfluous to say that the French would more than welcome it.

"International trade would gain, and capital movements would be somewhat normalized, because of the elimination of the risk involved in major foreign exchange fluctuations.

"A definite stabilization is likely to draw back American capital, which has fled the country looking for safety, and to attract foreign capital into American bonds and possibly also other investments.

"And last but not least, the reassurance of the investor that no more depreciation will occur in the Anglo-Saxon countries, and that the Gold Bloc consequently will not be driven off gold, will necessarily quiet down nervous excitements and open up channels for the return into circulation of hoarded gold."

To Prevent Depressions

Dr. Palyi is principally concerned, however, about the policies to be pursued after stabilization is effected, believing that major cyclical changes could be prevented in the future by a return to what he characterizes as somewhat old-fashioned standards of control of the banking structure.

"Should the gold standard of the future be reasonably safe in fulfilling its main function, namely, to serve as the basis of a permanently sound credit structure," he says, "it has to be supplemented by sound rules of control with reference to the investment policy of banks. The fundamental feature of such control ought to be the liquidity of new investments of banks, compelling the banks to direct the new flow of deposits into the financing of the short term commodity circulation. This does not imply by any means the naïve idea that liquid investments can be actually liquidated at any moment and to full extent. But they may be liquidated to a larger extent than long term investments. And the very fact of the liquid character of investments may be sufficient to keep investors from causing runs on banks."

If such a policy is pursued, Dr. Palyi is of the opinion that "booms would be substantially curtailed, but so would depressions."

Bank of France Cuts Discount Rate

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—The Bank of France lowered its discount rate today from 3 to 2½ per cent.

Today's action followed two successive ½ per cent lowerings on the Government's short-term bond rates.

The bank's 3 per cent rate was established Feb. 8 after being 2½ per cent since Oct. 9, 1931. Prior to that date, it was 2 per cent.

The bank attributes its lower rate to the reëstablishment of confidence by Premier Gaston Doumergue who is seeking to stimulate business by easier money and lower taxes.

The gold reserves of the bank again were increased for the twelfth successive week, gaining 379,000,000 francs or a total of 3,537,000,000 francs ($200,442,000), since the low point March 2 caused by the Paris riots and the shaken public confidence.

Socony Vacuum Cuts Par Value of Stock

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Stockholders of the Socony Vacuum today voted formal approval of the plan to reduce the par value of the company's stock to $15 from $25 and the writing off of $228,123,581 of "good will and depreciation of properties."

The shareholders also ratified a proposal to reduce the board from 14 to 11 members. C. E. Bedford and George P. Whaley are retiring, and no one was named to fill the place of the late William B. Walker.

By vote of the stockholders, the name of the company was changed to Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Inc

Wants Currency Pact

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Melchior Palyi
Professor of Economics at University of Chicago

Wool Industry Now Reflecting Improved Tone

Manufacturers Demanding Bright Fleece Goods—Prices Lower

There is a better tone in the wool market. This is due almost entirely to the fact that bright fleece wools, which have declined in price substantially—as much as 10 cents in the grease for some qualities—have become attractive to certain manufacturers and topmakers, who have taken a fairly substantial quantity of such wools in the last 10 days or two weeks.

Reported sales involving other wools have continued at a very low rate, averaging considerably under 500,000 pounds a week for nine consecutive weeks but the renewed activity injected into the market through the recent movement in bright wools, it is hoped, will give new life to the entire market.

Mostly, the demand during these last few days has been for medium qualities which have shown the greatest decline in price. Thus, three-eighths Ohio wools and similar, which sold as high as 43 cents at the peak last fall, have been moved at 32@33 cents last week, and quarter-blood combing wools, which sold as high as 41 cents last fall, are now available at 10 cents.

Half-blood bright wools also have been in some request at 30@31 cents in the grease for wool shrinking about 55 per cent, or a clean cost of about 67 cents. There has been some interest shown in Ohio delaine, also at about 32@33 cents in the grease, which means close to 80 cents for good old wool. This is only slightly below the competing level for fine staple territory wools.

In the West, there is more or less wool being shipped forward on consignment, some sizable lines having been shipped out of the Soda Springs section of Idaho at 22 cents advance to the grower and also out of Colorado at a like advance for wools running largely to the three-eighths and half-blood order.

In the bright wool states there has been a good movement in medium wools at around 25 cents to the grower for medium wools in Ohio and Michigan and 20@23 cents for fine wools according to the description of wool.

Foreign markets are rather quiet but transatlantic markets have shown slight improvement; at least prices are firmer on modest wool movement. The trade abroad is watching for the termination of the German embargo and the operation of the Italian preferential plan, under which Italy proposes to import wool, favoring those countries of production which favor her manufactured goods.

Slight Increase In Electric Production

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry last week totaled 1,654,903,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,649,770,000 kilowatt hours the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The increase over a year ago was 10.5 per cent, compared with an increase of 11.2 per cent the previous week.

Regional gains from 1933 for last week were:

New England, 5.4 per cent, compared with a rise of 8.5 per cent the week before; middle Atlantic, 9.1 per cent, compared with 8.6; central industrial, 13.4, compared with 14.6; west central, 11.3, compared with 8.8; southern states, 5.8, compared with 5.0; Rocky Mountain, 24, compared with 21.8; Pacific coast, 15, compared with 16.5.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Off During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended May 26, totalled 3,188,825 bushels, as compared with 6,214,939 bushels in the previous week and 5,314,386 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports agregated 186,433,591 bushels, as compared with 256,755,581 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Survey Shows Small Plants Dubious as to NRA Benefits

Conference Board Finds One-Third For, One-Third Against and Rest Uncertain—Majority Believe Price Regulation No Handicap to Them

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—With discussion prevalent throughout the country as to the position of the small plant under the NRA, the National Industrial Conference Board has undertaken a comprehensive survey of such units and made public the results today. It is found, according to the replies from 360 companies, that about one-third favor the Recovery Act as it applies to them, another third oppose it and the remaining third is not definitely convinced one way or the other.

The Conference Board's questionnaire took in such points as hours of work, minimum wages, price regulations and code administration.

A supplementary survey, conducted by the Conference Board and announced today, of 2681 companies, employing 2,093,503 wage earners, indicated that the rate of increase in the adoption of collective bargaining arrangements has diminished sharply in recent months.

Regarding hours of work in the small plants, about 29 per cent of the companies considered reduction in working hours a greater burden to them than to the large plants, while 71 per cent did not believe that this was the case, the statement from the Conference Board says.

Does Not Hurt Small Plant

As for the question of minimum wages, about 84 per cent of the companies were of the opinion these requirements bore no more heavily on small than on large companies, for in a number of cases the wage rates in the small plants were generally above the minimum required under the code. The 16 per cent that believed otherwise were mainly plants in small communities where, it was asserted, a higher standard of living could be maintained for a given wage than in larger centers, and where the requirement of a higher wage made competition with the larger city plants impossible due to their advantage of proximity to the market with no compensation of lower wage rates for the small distant plant.

The price situation evoked more comment than any other feature of the recovery program, the statement continues. Of the companies that had definite opinions, 23 per cent believed that price regulation and open price agreements handicapped the small plant, and 77 per cent held the contrary view.

"This is rather significant," comments the conference board, "since before the NRA the small plant and its alleged price-cutting policy had been held by many to be responsible for the extremes to which deflation had gone, and, therefore, the small plant had been expected to resist a program that aimed at price stability.

"Some companies noted with satisfaction that the NRA had ended price cutting which had been a bane of their industries during the depression. A larger number, however, insisted that prices were still being cut, code or no code, and a few even felt that this practice had become worse under the NRA, particularly on the part of the larger companies.

Price Stabilization

"That price stabilization favors the small plant is the contention of a number of executives of such plants. They believed that the larger plants had been the chief offenders in price cutting and with this destructive competition ended the small plant can operate to better advantage. A few made the point that larger plants often made many products and hence could afford to cut prices on some to eliminate competition, while the small plant making a single product must stand or fall by that production. This situation was believed to have been much improved by the adoption of codes."

On the other hand, it was contended that price stabilization adversely affected some companies and, according to the survey, a number of executives expressed the view that in order to bring about actual equality of opportunity, the small plant should be granted a price differential.

Discounting the frequent accusations that code authorities are largely composed of representatives of the larger companies in the industry giving decisions disadvantageous to smaller units in the industry, the report reveals that 16 per cent believed this to be the case, while 84 per cent were satisfied that there was no discrimination. Claims were made, however, that big plant men on code authorities had taken advantage of their positions to put through prices and regulations "inimical to the interests of small plants and highly advantageous to the large ones," according to the statement.

The World's Business

The Crime of '73

ALL last winter the American people had "the crime of '73" dinned into their ears. The phrase was seldom, if ever, explained. The orators took a knowledge of the "crime" for granted. Even the basic fact was hidden in phraseology so abusive and insulting that it seldom penetrated the public consciousness. The basic fact is that in 1873 silver was demonetized. The "crime" lay in the circumstances. According to a section of the pro-silver camp, the step was taken by "stealth," because Congress had already been bribed by British gold. Some of the silverites have made use of many arguments that they should be ashamed of. They have uttered downright falsehoods. They have appealed to race hatred. This particular argument is on a par with the others. As a slogan to tickle the ears of the groundlings, "the crime of '73" is superb. But, none the less, it exists only in the imagination.

* * *

The facts, which a correspondent invites me to look up, are easily available. There are several excellent financial histories of the period.

One of the best was written by Dr. D. R. Dewey, in the well-known American Citizen Series. Dr. Dewey shows that, during the Civil War and for some time afterwards, there was practically no public discussion in the United States as to the use of silver as a monetary medium. A good and sufficient reason existed for this neglect. Silver was coined into dollars only in insignificant amounts.

But provision still existed in the statute books that silver should be minted at a fixed price as it was presented at the mints. In 1866 a revision of the mint laws was suggested. The proposals made by the committee appointed to study the subject included one that the silver dollar be dropped from the list of minted coins. A bill was drawn up to effectuate the proposal. It passed both houses. That is to say, seven years elapsed between the proposal and the Act. There was no "stealth" in all this. Perhaps the most pungent retort to such an allegation was given by Theodore Roosevelt in reply to William Jennings Bryan in 1896. Bryan used to talk about the "stealth" back of the crime of '73. Roosevelt retorted:

"Many of the arguments of our foes are difficult to meet, simply because they are so absurd that it is hard to speak patiently about them. One of these is the talk about what the lunatic portion of our opponents are fond of calling 'the crime of 1873,' when, as they say, silver was 'demonetized by stealth.' As a matter of fact, the bill which demonetized silver was before the two Houses of Congress for over two years: it was printed 13 different times, and the proceedings in relation to it occupied nearly 150 pages of the Congressional Record. It was passed by large votes after full debate, during which very able speeches in its behalf were made, among others by Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who are now among the least rational of the friends of silver. It was scattered broadcast throughout the country, and opinions as to its value obtained from every expert in the land; and if its passage was 'stealthy,' then every law that was ever enacted by Congress, from the Alien and Sedition Acts in Adams's Administration to the Wilson-Gorman tariff of Cleveland's Administration, was passed by 'stealth.' As for its being a crime, you might just as rationally speak of the 'crime' of the demonetization of iron in Sparta about 300 B. C. or the demonetization of catttle in Italy about 1000 B. C."

Perhaps Roosevelt's testimony might appear as prejudiced as Bryan's. This, however, could not be urged against F. A. Walker, the great economist. Walker was the foremost bimetallist of his time. Yet his enthusiasm for silver never affected his objectivity. He was too scholarly to impugn the motives of Congress as fraudulent. "The measure," he said, "passed through the usual course. . . . I do not believe that any fraud was committed or intended."

* * *

It is true, however, that this demonetization passed almost unnoticed. Why was that? Walker said that it was because "our public men had had almost no training in economics of finance. Very few people knew what the monetary system of the country was. . . ." Perhaps. But surely the fact that silver had almost passed out of circulation explained why demonetization excited so little concern. What caused people to look back at the law of 1873 was the depression of late 1873. Then the same phenomena through which the country is now going were witnessed. Commodity prices fell rapidly. At such times any metal with a fixed price gains of course in value. Gold has shown that tendency in the present depression. Before '73 silver and gold would logically have shared this good fortune. But the demonetization of silver in 1873 had two effects which it took the depression to demonstrate. People did not see any silver flowing to the Treasury. They also saw the price of silver, like that of any mere commodity, fall. With new discoveries of silver reported in the West, the agitation for silver purchases became very vocal, and the silverites began to look back on the law of '73 as a "crime." It is this crime that the silverites of today still hope to repair.

H. B. E.

Heat and Drought Continue to Take Big Toll in West

Temperatures Reaching 106 Spoil Wheat and Force Slaughter of Cattle

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31 (AP)—A blazing sun mocked the water-hungry wheat lands today, condemning 1,000,000 cattle to premature slaughter and burning down another 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Temperatures that hit 106 degrees doomed the cattle. The Government announced they would be slaughtered to relieve farmers in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Texas where feed shortages prevail.

George E. Farrell of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration estimated the daily wheat abandonment due to drought at 1,000,000 bushels—roughly $850,000. He noted that the drought conditions are especially acute in northern states. Nevertheless farmers in Kansas, which grows a fourth or more of the wheat produced in the United States, looked with increasing concern at their blown-out and deadened fields. In many parts no rain had fallen for more than a month.

Danger of Milk Famine

Walter W. McLaughlin, director of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, foresaw the danger of milk famines in many cities of that State unless dairy farmers receive help against the worst drought in Illinois history.

Augmenting the drought menace in the northern states were hordes of grasshoppers which have begun to feed on crops in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Memorial Day marked a veritable tide of record-smashing temperatures with Sioux City, Iowa, and Huron, S. D., the nation's hot beds, with 108 degrees. Temperatures above 100 were reported from cities in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas.

A typical report came from Pittsburg, Kan., where the Crawford County Agent, S. U. Case, said that unless rain falls within a few days most crop conditions in southeastern Kansas will be critical.

Other high marks reported included: Omaha, Neb., Pittsburg, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo., 104; Brookfield, Mo., Kansas City, Topeka, and Manhattan, Kan., 103; Neodesha, Kan., Atchison, Kan., and Bismarck, N. D., 102; Bartlesville, Okla., and Wichita Kan., 101.

Denver Gets Rain

Denver reported rain and hail storms from that city south to Littleton, Colo. In North Denver, the rain was so heavy that streets soon became covered with water.

Farmers of three sun-bleached counties of the Wisconsin drought area prepared today to ship approximately 26,000 head of starved cattle into fertile pasturage in the Lake Superior region.

Plans for the movement were drafted yesterday at a conference of representatives of 500 farmers and federal agents.

Under the arrangements the Government will pay part of the rail transportation charges, while money obtained from the sale of milk will be used to defray the remainder as well as rental charges of 50 cents monthly for the pastures.

Farmers and their families who will travel the 120 miles north with the herds will camp on land adjoining the pasture.

LaGuardia Seeks A Lower Interest Rate on New Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31 — Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia informed the bankers of the city of New York that he "expects a lower interest rate on the new bond issue which the city will be compelled to issue in a few months," at a luncheon in his honor given by the Bond Club of New York here and attended by a large gathering of the city's leading financiers. Judging from the interest rates obtained by other municipalities, the Mayor said, this reduction should be "even greater than that which has been already achieved for the city's short-term notes."

In return for these lower interest charges, the Mayor said he would offer a program which will meet the present financial crisis on the basis of "ordinary business prudence." This plan, he said, would regard relief expenditures as current expenses.

"As long as we cannot see the end of this drain of funds for relief purposes," he declared, "I believe we should not continue to pile it on to the city's bonded indebtedness. I am sorry to say that the improvement in the city's relief applications in April has not continued into May and applications are now increasing at the rate of 1500 a day, far outnumbering those whom we can take care of. June demands will be greater than May."

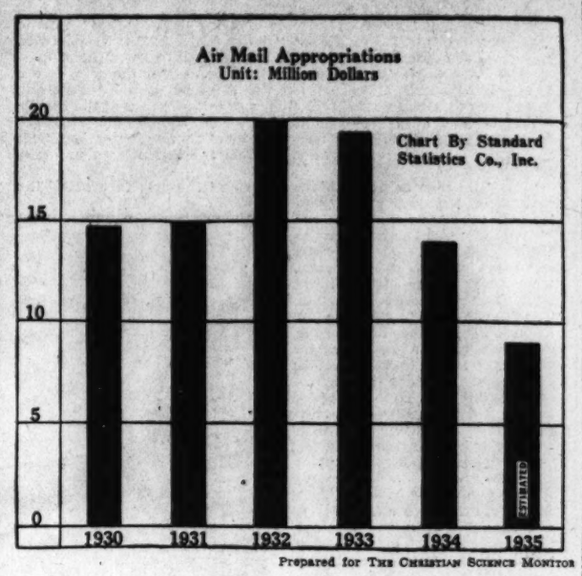
Bank of Chile to Build 18-Story Apartment House

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 31 (By U. P.)—The Bank of Chile plans to cap the building boom by constructing an 18-story apartment building, the highest on the west coast south of Los Angeles. Daring for an earthquake country, the new structure will be built on the new city square facing the Presidential Palace of La Moneda.

Although new apartments shoot up every month, the scarcity continues, for the Chilean has been converted from the ancient Spanish house of 20 or 30 rooms to the small apartment with standard comforts and services.

The boom in suburban home building continues, aided by the Employees' Provident Society, the state savings institution which provides mortgage renewal and building facilities.

Air-Mail Appropriations To June 30 Total $14,000,000



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Estimate 1934-35 Figure at Around $9,000,000—Amount Must Be Spread Over a Larger Number of Companies

The federal appropriation for the transport of air mail for the year to end June 30 totaled about $14,000,000. Postmaster-General Farley estimates the comparable 1934-35 figure at around $9,000,000.

This means that the air-mail carriers will receive a third less money next year than this year, and the majority of the air transport concerns have had a difficult time translating receipts at the $14,000,000 annual rate into break-even operations.

Moreover, the advent of new concerns means that the $9,000,000 will need to be spread over a larger number of individual companies than the $14,000,000 outlay.

Mortgage-Bond Co. Of New York Plans A Reorganization

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—Approximately 7,000 bondholders located in this country and abroad are today receiving a notice from the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of the promulgation of a reorganization plan for the collateral trust mortgage bonds of The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York.

With approximately $23,000,000 of the various series of these collateral trust mortgage bonds outstanding, this reorganization constitutes one of the most important rehabilitations being carried out under the provisions of the Schackno Bill. The plan has already met with the approval of a majority of the bondholders.

Under the terms of the reorganization plan, the holder of each $1000 bond is to receive five new $200 bonds, the first of which matures in 1940 and the others at successive four-year intervals thereafter. These bonds are to be obligations of a new mortgage bond company and are to pay interest at a fixed rate of 2½ per cent and will carry cumulative coupons for an additional 2½ per cent to be paid when earned but in all events to be cumulative, so that eventually the full 5 per cent will have to be paid. The bondholders also will receive stock of the new company in an amount based upon the coupon rate of the old bonds.

Thus, the holder of a 4 per cent bond of the old company will receive three shares of new stock; the holder of a 5 per cent bond, 4 shares; the holder of a 5½ per cent bond, 5 shares; and the holder of a 6 per cent bond, 6 shares.

Protest Pittman Silver Bill Passage

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—A profound protest against the passage of the Pittman silver bill was registered by the Merchants' Association here, according to a statement made today by Louis K. Comstock, president of the association.

The one great need of the moment in the United States is "money certainty and freedom from money experimentation," and there has been no sound reason advanced for introducing a silver base, which if carried out would "further dilute the backing of the currency," was the view expressed by the association's banking and currency committee, headed by Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company.

World Production Of Gold Increased

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—World gold production in April totaled 2,047,000 fine ounces, compared with 2,042,000 in March, with the United States contributing output of 217,000 ounces, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

February world output was 1,922,000 ounces. Domestic gold production in March amounted to 227,000 ounces, and in February to 176,000.

South Africa continued to lead with April production of 866,000 ounces, compared with 874,000 in March and 826,000 in February. Canada produced 240,000 in April, 249,000 in March and 223,000 in February.

Prudence Company, Inc., Reorganization Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31—A plan of reorganization for the guaranteed collateral trust 5½ per cent gold bonds, due May 1, 1961, of the Prudence Company, Inc., outstanding in the amount of $13,800,000, is announced by the bondholders' protective committee for this issue, of which Alvin J. Schlosser of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., is chairman.

Suspends Trading In Securities On When-Issued Basis

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange has suspended trading until further notice in securities on a when-issued basis on a ruling by the Federal Trade Commission.

Curb officials would not comment on the ruling and under what circumstances it was made. The exchange merely announced the committee on listing had stopped trading in several stocks not yet issued in response to a ruling by the chief of the securities division of the Federal Trade Commission.

The stocks affected by the ruling were United Airlines Transport Corporation voting trust certificates representing capital stock, United Aircraft Corporation, and Boeing Airplane Company, the three units into which United Aircraft & Transport Corporation is being split, and $6 preferred and common stock of Armour & Co., of Illinois to be issued under a new recapitalization plan.

Trading in stocks on a "when, as and if issued" basis had been widely practiced in the past, on other exchanges as well as the Curb.

Proposes Federal Department to Give Consumer Protection

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 31—The proposal that there be established a United States department of the consumer, to protect the consumers' interests in a period of price-fixing, production control, and other measures intended to aid the producer, was made here by Prof. John H. Cover, University of Chicago statistician who is directing the retail price analysis project established by a federal interdepartmental committee.

The first step in the federal program of readjustment, that of industrial reorganization, having been advanced to its present point, Professor Cover said, the next logical step is to do something to conform this readjustment to consumer welfare.

"Emphasis upon profit making with the limiting of output to raise prices, will tend to stabilize industry at a low production point and the consumer at a low standard of living," he said.

"It seems apparent that we cannot return to a completely competitive market. Business organization and the consolidation of management and finance will not permit it. It is also apparent that the welfare of the consumer cannot be left to the producer, whether the latter is a business manager, an investor, or an employee.

"We are in need of a U. S. Department of the Consumer. It should assume many functions of the Bureau of Standards. It should test commodities offered for sale and inform the public of its findings. It should stimulate consumer consciousness of professional interests. It should present to the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney-General's office evidence of fraud and of practices unfair to the consumer."

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Reich Debt Offer Formula Exempts Reparation Loans

Moratorium Would Treat All Creditors Alike—Satisfies None

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 31—Equality of treatment for all creditors alike and exclusion of Dawes and Young loans from the proposed moratorium are the chief outcomes of the transfer conference which terminated here yesterday after a session of nearly five weeks.

The special Swiss and Dutch agreements which lapse at the end of June will not be renewed.

The conference, after being, according to reliable reports, many times on the verge of a breakdown, was saved at the last minute by an offer of the Reichsbank. This offer applies only to coupons falling due between July 1, 1934, and June 30, 1935. For these, the Reichsbank agrees to establish a system of funding the bonds at face amount and payment in currency of the coupon. These bonds, which mature Jan. 1, 1945, will bear 3 per cent interest.

May Withdraw Offer

The Reichsbank also promises to purchase the coupons at 40 per cent of their face value though simultaneously adding that in view of its difficult foreign exchange position, it reserves to itself the right to withdraw its offer to cash payments on 30 days' notice.

Both creditors and debtors make their approval subject to certain conditions. From the creditors side, the British, French and Swedish delegations accepted, provided the requirements of their respective governments regarding service of Reich loans are satisfied—in other words—that the Young and Dawes loans are not affected by the present arrangements and provided no preferential treatment be given to creditors of one state over another.

The American delegation stood by its position at the end of the conference in January last, namely, "no discrimination in favor of the creditors of any country and the cessation of separate agreements."

An Economic Problem

As was to be expected, the Swiss creditors, who claim special concessions, and the Dutch could not accept the proposals made.

Though the conference was by no means a triumph, the Germans see in it certain gains, namely; that this question will not crop up again every six months, that the creditors recognize Germany's foreign exchange difficulties, that long-term creditors recognize the right of bond repurchases by means of additional exports, just as did short-term creditors last February. Creditors' representatives, one German newspaper comments, must return home knowing full well that from July 1, there can be no foreign exchange for transfer unless a gold rain falls from heaven. It is further added that a settlement of the transfer problem is possible only after it is realized by foreign governments that this is an economic, not a political problem.

Germany's 40 per cent purchase offer, means the necessity of finding 240,000,000 reichmarks in foreign exchange (if Reich loans are also included), which is no small task for a country with Germany's present declining exports.

The Reichsbank proposal is to be submitted at the next Cabinet meeting and approval is expected immediately.

99 YEARS
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Helen Jacobs Reaches Final, French Tennis

Faces Defending Champion, Peggy Scriven of England

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—Helen H. Jacobs, United States titleholder, today advanced to the final round of the French hard court tennis championships with an easy 6—2, 6—2 victory over her former nemesis of the courts, Mme. René Mathieu, France's ranking player.

Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, the defending champion from England, also won her way to the final round today, defeating Cilly Aussem of Germany, the 1931 titleholder, 7—5, 6—3.

The German fraulein, attempting a comeback after two years, played Miss Scriven on even terms through most of the first set and led 3—1 in the second. At that point the English girl uncorked a barrage of sizzling baseline drives which demoralized Miss Aussem's game.

It was the first time in several efforts that Miss Jacobs had won final brackets in the French championships, only one of the major tennis fixtures competed on clay. Last year she was eliminated in the semifinal round by Mme. Mathieu.

If she wins in the final, it will be the fifth time an American has taken the French title. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody was the champion in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932.

Miss Jacobs took command of the match with the first game and never was headed as she kept the Frenchwoman on the run with a well-planned series of sharp backhand strokes and forehand chops.

The American took the first four games then divided service to run out the set. She let down somewhat as the second set opened and Mme. Mathieu squared the game score at 2-all, but Miss Jacobs then went back and ran it out.

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, youthful leader of Germany's Davis Cup forces, won a final bracket in men's singles with a smashing five-set triumph over Giorgio De Stefani of Italy, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Playing the best tennis of his career, von Cramm drove in steadily behind his strong service to defeat the conqueror of Frederick J. Perry, English Davis Cup ace.

Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Jung Henrotin of France completed the semifinal brackets in women's doubles with a 0—6, 6—4, 6—4 victory over Mlle. Couquerque of France and Muriel Thomas of England.

Favored as the finalists, the United States Wightman Cup doubles team of Helen Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey yesterday won its way to the semifinal round of women's doubles.

The American pair, American titleholders in 1932, advanced through the quarterfinals with a comparatively easy victory over Colette Rosambert and Mme. Metaxa of France, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former Californian, and Mme. Mathieu of France, the defending titleholders, also won their way to the semifinals defeating the English team of Nancy Lyle and Miss E. M. Dearman, 8—10, 6—3, 6—3.

J. H. (Jack) Crawford of Australia and his young partner, Vivian B. McGrath, defeated the Italian pair of Giorgio de Stefani and V. Taroni, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2, and today meet Roderick Menzel and Ladzi Hecht of Czechoslovakia.

Don P. Turnbull and Adrian K. Quist, the other Aussie combination, defeated Daniel Prenn of Germany and Harry Hopman, another Australian, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, to gain semifinal brackets with the veteran French pair of Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon. The latter two defeated H. W. (Bunny) Austin and E. C. Hare of England, 4—6, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4, 6—2.

In a day of startling upsets Tuesday, which saw the elimination of England's three ranking entries in men's singles, Helen Jacobs came from behind in the final set against Lolette Payot of Switzerland to reach the semi-finals.

It looked for a time as though Miss Jacobs might follow Fred J. Perry, H. W. (Bunny) Austin and George Patrick Hughes right out of the tournament as she trailed Mlle. Payot 3-5 in games after dropping the second set 1—6. Then the American champion rallied to deuce the set and broke through for victory in the fourteenth game. The gallery gave her a big cheer as she smashed over match point.

Perry severely sprained his right leg in his losing match with De Stefani, Italy's Davis Cup player, continued despite the injury. The scores were 6—1, 1—6, 9—7, 6—2. They have met three times in their tennis careers and De Stefani has won each time.

The English ace, on whose shoulders rest the chief burden of defending the Davis Cup at Wimbledon in late July, will be on the sidelines for a fortnight, but should be fully recovered for the cup contests, his teammate Austin said.

Austin was put out in the quarterfinals by the surprising Christian Boussus, the left-handed Frenchman, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1. It was Boussus' second straight upset of the ranking English players, he defeating Perry in the Anglo-French series last week.

Arlett to Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) — Russell (Buzz) Arlett, outfielder, has been purchased from Birmingham of the Southern Association, Mike Kelley, president of the Minneapolis Baseball Club of the American Association, announced recently. George Murray, pitcher, Dave Barbee, outfielder, and an unannounced amount of cash were paid for Arlett, who in 30 games with Birmingham this year batted .354.

Tennis Stars Thrive on Forehand Drive

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

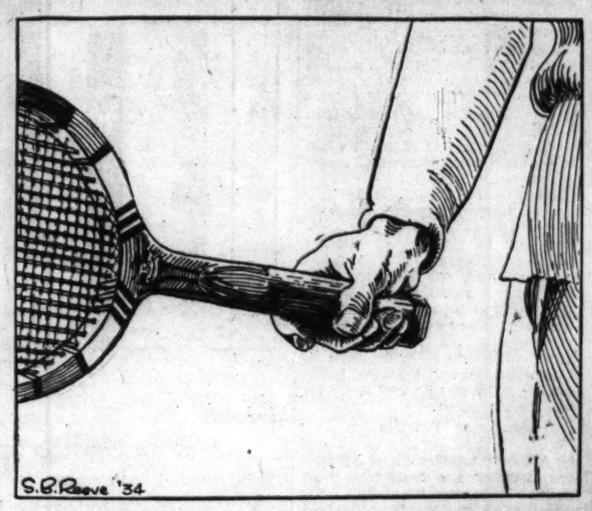
'Improving Your Tennis'
Seventh of 12 Articles

"TODAY," said Daniel Maskell, as we strolled onto the lawn tennis court, "we will take that most important stroke, the forehand drive. And we will play it in the typical English manner exemplified so stylishly by H. W. Austin."

The world-famed coach of the victorious British Davis Cup team and professional champion of Great Britain since 1928 then delivered himself of the following lucid explanation of the theory of the shot.

"The first thing to be considered," he observed, "is the grip. If you are a right-handed player, you put the V formed by the thumb and forefinger of the right hand on top of, and in the center of the handle—near the end, of course—with the ball of the thumb on top and the fingers slanting diagonally across the back. The finger tips just come round the underside of the handle, while the thumb goes naturally round the front.

"The difference between this position and the grip favored by the majority of United States players is that, in the Americans' case, the palm is more at the back of the handle and the fingers therefore come further up round the front. The swings accompanying these two grips produce different results. The English has a tendency to put slight top spin on the ball and the American gives a flatter drive, with very slight back spin. The spectacular successes of Americans during the last few years have led many English players to adopt the American grip, with which it is possible, in most cases, to hit the ball at a higher point from the ground.


S.B. Reeve '34

"The great thing in executing a forehand drive is to turn the body and shoulders from the hips. Let us imagine that the ball is coming to you and will pitch about six feet inside the baseline. Under normal conditions you should be able to hit this ball waist-high when standing a foot or so behind the baseline. You should be distant from the ball's line of flight by about the length of your slightly bent arm, plus that of the racket. Having adopted this position, turn back the right shoulder and with it the arm, which should not have independent action at this point. This turn will throw all the body weight onto the back leg.

"Now you turn back toward the ball, allowing the arm to glide smoothly into the intended line of the shot. Try and meet the ball opposite the buckle of your belt—or where that would be, if you do not wear one. As you follow through, the racket will automatically go up somewhere toward your left shoulder and the body's weight will be transferred completely onto the left leg.

"The success of this shot," Maskell continued, "depends largely on the turn of the hips, which allows the right shoulder to go well back. The head of the racket should be kept slightly above the wrist, and, most emphatically, it must never fall below it. The wrist should be kept fairly stiff and the weight of the body allowed to pass smoothly from one leg to the other. Rhythm is essential for perfect timing, and perfect timing is essential for the proper control of the ball.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, you can reach the ball quicker if you move toward it with short steps. The reason is because, with longer strides, there is a greater likelihood of having to make adjustments by some shuffling about when you are within striking distance. When you get to the ball, do not be afraid to open the legs wide. No special effort should be made to throw the weight forward on striking, for, if your movements are correct, it is bound to come onto the left foot.

"The important rule of lawn tennis, 'Always stand sideways to the net,' must be closely observed. The majority of players have difficulty with a low, short ball, and this is because they face the net while they approach it and forget to turn back the right shoulder in preparation for striking.

"The easiest way to hit the ball," Maskell went on, "is as it comes off the top of its bound and is dropping. That is the way a learner and inexperienced player should always hit it. The averagely good club player hits it at the top of the bound and higher experts have command of the rising ball. This does not mean—as many people appear to think it does—that the giants of the game take every ball on the rise. It means merely that when a really accomplished player finds it specially necessary to win a point or to press his opponent he can do so by hitting the ball early. You must not think that great players never take the ball as it is falling. They often do, for the purpose of disguising the shot or for catching an adversary on the wrong foot. A shot played this way is justified, too, if a player is trying to slow up the game against a fast opponent. For example, Austin might adopt this strategy if he were relying upon supersteadiness to take the pace out of a man like Perry.

"We should not leave the subject of the forehand drive without at least some reference to the Lawford stroke—a very exaggerated top-spin drive, which is now seldom used and never taught or recommended. The drive of Roderick Menzel, the Czechoslovak star, provides a mild example of this type of shot, to produce which the racket face is taken up and over the ball. In the case of the ordinary English drive, the racket goes through with the ball, rather than over it.

"The Lawford, introduced into the game by the famous player of that name, many years ago, is a laborious way of hitting the ball. Therefore it is unsuited to a five-sets match under modern conditions. Also the ball does not reach its object quickly enough, owing to the fact that so much of the striking power has been translated into spin. On landing, a ball, hit with the Lawford stroke, bounces a little higher than one propelled in the ordinary way, and springs forward.

"With the Austin drive or the American drive, the ball keeps lower and on a fast grass court has the added quality of 'fading' after it has pitched. That is to say, instead of bounding high, like it would with a Lawford drive, it almost skids through and, of course, is harder to take. With the English drive, and, to a slightly less degree with the American, if the hit is timed properly the ball travels to a perfect length; but the Lawford is inclined to fall short.

"And now," concluded Maskell, "if you have a working idea of the theory of the shot, all that is left for you to do is to practice. After that you must practice. And after that practice again as a prelude to more practice. You can never develop a coördinated game unless you know that your shots can be depended upon. And the only way to possess reliable shots is to ingrain them into your tennis by hard and patient work. But it must be intelligent, constructive work, not mere hitting. Keep at the shot until you can do it properly, and think all the time."

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

That New Eastern Track Meet

FOLLOWERS of college athletics in the eastern part of the United States, and especially those of the seven colleges which make up the eastern basketball and baseball leagues, are much interested in the announcement that they will hold a track and field championship next year, probably at Princeton, the Tigers having invited them to compete there May 11. This will give the seven colleges which first started the basketball and baseball leagues their third sports championship. Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale are the colleges interested.

Should Help All Track and Field Meets

Coming as it has immediately after the annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, it has led to considerable speculation as to why the new meet is to be held and what effect it is going to have on future I. A. A. A. A. meets and eastern college athletics in general. So far as we know, the fact that Pacific coast colleges have dominated the I. A. A. A. A. championships in 13 of the past 14 years has nothing to do with the new project. Dual track meets in the East have not been very prosperous affairs of late, and a number of those close to college athletic affairs believe that such a meet as the seven colleges propose to hold will not only prove a drawing card in itself, but will also tend to increase interest in all track meets. This has been the effect of the baseball and basketball leagues, and there is no reason to suppose that the same results would not attend the forming of similar leagues in any sport.

Oldest Competition of Kind in U. S. A.

The Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championship meet is over 50 years old and is the oldest competition of its kind in the United States. It has a historic background, and it is to be hoped that the meet, which was originally known as the Mott Haven games, will continue to be held year after year. While this meet at one time produced the recognized college champions of the country, the field has grown so large that its individual winners can hardly claim national honors. For about 12 years the National Collegiate A. A. has been holding a championship meet, to which the winners of other sectional meets, including the I. A. A. A. A., have been eligible, and it now looks as if the ideal situation, so far as determining the national collegiate track and field champions of the United States is concerned, would be to have the winners of all other championship meets compete in the N. C. A. A. championship every year. Up to the present time this has not been the case, as traveling conditions, time of holding the meet, etc., have prevented some champions from taking in the big event. This year's meet will be held at Los Angeles, and it is expected that practically all of the big sectional-meet champions will be on the field. If such is the case, then the winners may well be called the national college champions of the United States. This would not only add much interest to the big meet each year, but it would also increase interest in the smaller meets, as some of their members would be holding national titles, while others would be qualifying to compete for future national championships. As a developer of greater interest in track, the new eastern championship meet should do its part.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 9, Williams 2.
Bates 8, Bowdoin 6.
Bradley Tech 6, Monmouth 4 (10 innings).
Clarkson 12, St. Lawrence 8.
Colby 15, Maine 2.
Dartmouth 7, Vermont 4.
Harvard 4, Brown 1.
Illinois College 6, Illinois Normal 3.
Indiana 11, Ohio State 8.
Iowa 3, Minnesota 1.
Holy Cross 5, Boston College 3.
Middlebury 3, Norwich 2.
Ohio State 5, Indiana 4.
Princeton 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Trinity 3, Conn. State 2.
Tufts 8, Providence 7.
Union 3, Mass. State 3.
West Point 6, Yale 4.
Wisconsin 5, Northwestern 2.

Tiger Crew to England

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31 (AP)—Princeton's crack varsity crew will compete for the Grand Challenge Cup of the Henley Regatta in England the first week in July. The Tigers, beaten only by Yale this season and conquerors of Navy, Massachusetts Tech, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell, will sail on the Europa, June 18. Winthrop Rutherford, freshman coach, will be in charge. The varsity coach, Gordon Sikes, will not be able to make the trip. The Grand Challenge Cup hasn't been won by an American crew since Harvard's jayvees accomplished the feat in 1914.

Horton Wins R. I. Tennis Title

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31 (AP)—Albert Horton 3d of Providence, former Williams College tennis luminary, annexed the Rhode Island clay court men's singles title here yesterday, defeating Edward Fuller of Salem, Mass., in the final, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4. Fuller, paired with his brother William Fuller, took the men's doubles title through a 6—0, 6—3, 6—3 triumph over Horton and C. Newton Kraus, also of Providence.

College Polo Results

Penn M. C. 7, Graystone P. C. 2.
Princeton 12, Rumson C. C. 8.

College Tennis Results

West Point 6, Wesleyan 3.
Williams 6, Amherst 3

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	27	14	.659
Indianapolis	21	16	.568
Columbus	20	19	.513
Milwaukee	20	20	.500
St. Paul	19	20	.487
Kansas City	19	21	.475
Louisville	17	21	.447
Toledo	14	26	.350

Results May 29

Toledo 16, Columbus 5.
Minneapolis 12, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 3, Kansas City 1.
Indianapolis 8, Louisville 5.

Results May 30

Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 1.
Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 5.
Columbus 3, Toledo 1.
Columbus 2, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 12, St. Paul 1.
St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 10, Louisville 5.
Indianapolis 8, Louisville 3.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	26	12	.684
Atlanta	22	16	.579
New Orleans	23	17	.575
Chattanooga	20	19	.513
Memphis	19	20	.487
Knoxville	19	21	.475
Birmingham	18	26	.409
Little Rock	14	30	.318

Results May 29

Knoxville 11, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 15, Little Rock 6.
Memphis 11, New Orleans 8.
Other game postponed.

Results May 30

Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 4, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 3, Little Rock 1.
Knoxville 9, Nashville 1.

Hurdler to Lead Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., May 31 (AP)—Walter S. Merwin '35 of Buffalo, N. Y., has been named captain of the Cornell University track team for 1934-35. Holder of the I. A. A. A. A. indoor hurdles championship, Merwin was undefeated in dual or triangular meets this spring, but met with a mishap and failed to qualify for the finals of the intercollegiate outdoor meet last week at Philadelphia.

John Van Ryn May Not Go Abroad With Cup Team

BALTIMORE, May 31 (AP)—John W. Van Ryn, considered one of the world's greatest doubles tennis players and scheduled to pair with George M. Lott Jr. in the Davis Cup matches, may not be able to accompany the Davis Cup squad to Europe for the intersone finals in the event the United States beats Mexico, as expected.

The pressure of business was given today by R. Norris Williams 2d, the non-playing American team captain, as the reason.

"Van Ryn's case is still hanging fire," Williams said, "but we hope to have it cleared up as to whether he will go with us to Europe or not over the coming week-end. He's got a job to look after and it will be unfortunate if he can't be with us."

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Lester R. Stoefen's campaign for a position on the Davis Cup team was crowned with success when the United States Lawn Tennis Association nominated the towering Californian along with Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., as candidates for singles play abroad in international competition this summer.

Together they represent America's most determined effort to find the right combination after seven years of disappointment in the quest to recapture the trophy.

This trio of crack individualists, experienced in international play with the exception of Stoefen, will be backed up by the trenchant doubles team of the veterans, George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	47	12	.797
Missions	35	24	.593
Hollywood	29	28	.509
Sacramento	29	29	.500
San Francisco	28	30	.483
Oakland	26	33	.441
Seattle	20	37	.351
Portland	17	38	.309

Results May 29

Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 6.
Missions 4, San Francisco 3.
Portland 10, Oakland 6.
Sacramento 8, Seattle 7.

Results May 30

Los Angeles 6, Hollywood 5.
Los Angeles 1, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 4, Missons 0.
Missions 10, San Francisco 2.
Oakland 3, Portland 0.
Oakland 8, Portland 4.
Sacramento 12, Seattle 5.
Seattle 7, Sacramento 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	24	13	.649
New York	25	15	.625
Chicago	24	16	.600
Pittsburgh	20	15	.571
Boston	20	16	.556
Brooklyn	15	22	.405
Philadelphia	11	24	.314
Cincinnati	8	26	.235

Results May 29

Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
New York 4, Brooklyn 3.

Results May 30

Boston 10, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
New York 5, Brooklyn 2.
New York 8, Brooklyn 6.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	30	13	.698
Newark	29	15	.659
Toronto	24	18	.571
Montreal	21	19	.525
Albany	15	21	.417
Syracuse	15	22	.405
Buffalo	16	25	.390
Baltimore	10	27	.270

Results May 29

Buffalo 10, Rochester 1.
Montreal 15, Toronto 8.
Albany 18, Syracuse 11.
Only games scheduled.

Results May 30

Newark 9, Syracuse 1.
Syracuse 5, Newark 4.
Albany 6, Baltimore 3.
Albany 4, Baltimore 1.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 6.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3.
Toronto 9, Rochester 8.
Rochester 6, Toronto 3.

Paul F. Mundy Wins National Distance Race

Millrose A. A. Star Captures the A. A. U. 15-Kilometer Run

NORWICH, Conn., May 31 (AP)—Paul F. Mundy, slim bespectacled Millrose A. A. of New York star, retained his national A. A. U. 15 kilometer title yesterday. His time for the distance was 51m. 16s., nearly three minutes slower than his winning time last year. Mundy outran an impressive field of 54 which included some of the greatest marathoners in the nation.

Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., finished second after giving the champion a hard battle for the leadership practically the entire distance. Pawson faded in the last lap under Mundy's powerful finishing drive and trailed the winner by nearly 50 yards.

Eino Penttl of Brooklyn, N. Y., was third; Andrew Zamperelli of North Medford, Mass., finished fourth and John A. Kelly also of North Medford was fifth. The order of finish for first 10:

1—Paul F. Mundy, Millrose A. A., New York, 51m. 16s.; 2—Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., 51m. 42s.; 3—Eino Penttl, Brooklyn, N. Y., 52m. 13s.; 4—Andrew Zamperelli, North Medford, Mass., 52m. 20s.; 5—John A. Kelly, North Medford, 53m. 12s.; 6—Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I., 53m. 52s.; 7—James McDade, Millrose A. A., 53m. 58s.; 8—William F. McMahon, Fairlawn A. C., Worcester, 54m. 33s.; 9—William Steiner, German-American A. C., New York City, 54m. 59s.; 10—John P. Sinkonis, Fairlawn A. C., 55m. 50s.

The team prize was won by the Millrose A. A. of New York with 32 points, with North Medford, Mass., taking second, 42 points; Fairlawn A. C. of Pawtucket, third, 46 points.

U. S. Team Needs One More Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31—Victory in the doubles match today for the United States Davis Cup tennis team will set all the machinery in motion preparatory to sending the Americans overseas in the near future. The United States team leads Mexico 2 matches to 0, as the result of play here yesterday.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, the United States doubles champions, face Mexico's combination of Angel Roldan and Eduado Mestre. Saturday the tie will be completed with Stoefen facing Esteban M. Reyes and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. playing Dr. Ricardo Tapia.

Yesterday Wood and Stoefen won the singles matches. Wood, in the opening match of the series, won in straight sets from Reyes, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Stoefen later outstroked Dr. Tapia, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

A crowd of about 1000 saw the play, which was more or less one-sided.

Wood was playing his first Davis Cup match in two years.

Pickups

THE New York Giants, present champions of the major-league baseball world, took possession of second place in the National League standing yesterday afternoon by winning both ends of a double-header from the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Giants are making a serious effort to take over first place, and at the moment are riding on the crest of a five-game winning streak. Watson Clark pitched that first game against Brooklyn yesterday, going the distance for the first time this season. In the second contest the Dodgers outhit their opponents, but some timely batting by Bill Terry and Travis Jackson gave the Giants the edge. The Dodgers have lost four straight.

By taking a pair of games from the Cincinnati Reds, the St. Louis Cardinals clung to the National League lead yesterday by the slim margin of half a game. The Cards hit the ball hard in both contests, collecting 12 safeties in the opener and 17 more in the latter half of the double-header. The Dean brothers and Tex Carleton divided pitching honors. Bill Delancey, who spent most of last season with Columbus in the American Association, and Joe Medwick, the slugging outfielder, led the St. Louis attack.

Bill McKechnie's Boston Braves extended their winning streak to five games yesterday afternoon by scoring a double victory over the Phillies at Braves Field. The Tribe had little trouble hitting Phillie pitchers. In the opener, the locals scored six runs in the second inning and had things their own way from then on. Ben Cantwell pitched the other contest for the Braves, and held the heavy-hitting Phils in check while his mates collected five runs. Wally Berger and Randy Moore of Boston and Al Todd of the Phillies hit homers during the afternoon.

The Chicago Cubs returned home from their rather disastrous eastern trip yesterday and treated their royal rooters to a doubleheader triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates. The second contest went 11 inning and was won by the Cubs when Larry French walked Billy Herman with the bases full. Chuck Klein's thirteenth home run of the season helped Lon Warneke register his sixth victory in the opener.

Earl Whitehill of the Washington Senators held the spotlight in the American League yesterday when he pitched a one-hit game against the New York Yankees in the opener of a doubleheader. The left-hander beat the Yanks, 1 to 0. Whitehill pitched no-hit ball for eight and one-third innings and until Ben Chapman cracked a single in the ninth. It was the first time the Yankees have been shut out since last August and also only the second time they have been blanked since the season of 1931. Vernon Gomez had the misfortune to oppose Whitehill and suffered his first defeat of the 1934 campaign.

Burleigh Grimes was the winning pitcher in the second contest. He worked the last four innings for the Yankees, the game being won in the eleventh inning when Tony Lazzeri singled with the bases full. It was Grimes' first appearance as an American Leaguer.

Cleveland managed to cling to first place in the standing yesterday by dividing two games with the Chicago White Sox. The Indians lead the race by half a game. The Sox captured the initial contest by scoring two runs in the twelfth inning. The Indians out-hit their opponents, 16 to 11, in this game, but wasted many of their blows. Hal Trosky, big first baseman, practically won the second game for Cleveland single-handed. He went to bat four times and on three occasions lifted the ball over the right field wall for home runs. When he connected in the fourth there was a man on base.

Detroit gained one-half game on Cleveland and New York yesterday by winning a pair of games from St. Louis. Two home runs by Charlie Gehringer and another by Hank Greenberg featured the first contest, with Tom Bridges going the route in the box. Marvin Owen's single in the tenth inning won the other game.

The Athletics scored a 5-to-3 triumph over the Red Sox in the first half of a doubleheader yesterday at Philadelphia, but the Sox came back and took the second game, 2 to 1. Wesley Ferrell made his first appearance since joining the Red Sox when he went in as relief pitcher in the opener. Charlie Berry drove in four runs for the A's in this game. Tight pitching by Gordon Rhodes gave Boston the second contest.

Michigan Versus Cornell

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—The football teams of the University of Michigan and Columbia will play the first game of a home-and-home series here on Oct. 28, 1935, it has been learned. The return engagement will be played at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 26, 1936.

Sporting Around the Hub

ACCORDING to the present standing of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Harvard will have to win its remaining games to take the title. Two with Dartmouth and two with Yale is a large order from which to gather four victories. It is not beyond being possible, however, if the team batting will rise to the potency of the pitching.

The twelfth annual eight-mile canoe Marathon on the Charles River yesterday was captured by Theodore Blackman of the Samoset Canoe Club. The race was conducted under the auspices of the Omicron Delta Canoe Association of Waltham. His time was 1h. 15m. 18s. Gerald Mosher of the Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham, winner of the race in 1930, 1929 and 1933, finished a close second.

That was a pretty picture off City Point yesterday as some 60 boats sailed in the sixty-fourth annual regatta of the South Boston Yacht Club. Excellent sailing conditions were enjoyed in the season's opening. There were nine classes in competition.

Johnny Figuerado of Cohasset gave a crowd of 10,000 fans a thrilling exhibition of auto racing as he dodged and passed cars to win the 25-mile Daisy sweepstake motorcar race on the Readville track yesterday. He trailed Hank Stover all through the first 24 miles and passed him in the final mile. His time was 23m. 33s.

George Korpela of the Harhu A. C. of Quincy won the first annual William J. Sullivan Jr. memorial 10-mile road race, handicap, as sponsored by the Wollaston Sporting Club yesterday in Quincy. The race was sanctioned by the N. E. A. A. U. and a huge crowd viewed the affair. Korpela won two of the eight awards, the Mayor Charles A. Ross Trophy as the first Quincy runner to finish, and the winning cup given by the Wollaston Club.

Jonathan S. England '35 of Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1935 Harvard varsity lacrosse team. He plays inside half, has been a varsity player two years, and was with the freshman team. He also plays varsity soccer. He prepared at Phillips Andover, is 20 years of age, weighs 160 pounds and is 5ft. 11in. in height.

Tigers Climb Out Of Last Place in Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	7	0	4	.636
Cornell	6	0	4	.600
Harvard	4	1	3	.571
Pennsylvania	5	0	4	.556
Dartmouth	3	0	4	.429
Princeton	3	1	6	.333
Yale	2	0	5	.286

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31—Princeton climbed out of last place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing here yesterday by defeating Pennsylvania, 6 to 4. Victory for the Tigers kept the visitors from advancing to second place.

A. Fred Kammer '34 pitched steadily for the victors. Penn batters hit safely 11 times, but not dangerously until the eighth and nineth innings. Garry B. Levan Jr. '36 hit a homer and single to feature Princeton batting, and Capt. Donald S. Kellett '34 led the Penn offense with three singles. Scores by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	x—	6	10	3
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—	3	11	3

Batteries—Kammer and Follansbee for Princeton; Harrington, Barton, Sked and Lynch for Pennsylvania. Umpires—Livingston and Clark. Time—2h.

Wild Bill Cummings Wins Speedway Race

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 (AP)—On the sun-scorched bricks of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, Wild Bill Cummings has achieved the victory he decided on 20 years go. As 135,000 spectators looked on, the 28-year-old driver flashed past the finish line yesterday to win the annual 500-mile race at the record-breaking average of 104.863 miles an hour, and collect about $40,000 in prizes and awards.

Cummings won by just 27 seconds from Mauri Rose of Dayton, Ohio, who chased him for the last 50 miles to the closest, most sensational ending in the 22 years' history of the track.

Cummings' time was 4h. 46m. 20s. The Indianapolis youngster and Rose both smashed the former speed mark of 104.162 miles an hour set by Louis Meyer of South Gate, Calif., in 1933.

Ship Owner Stresses Need Of Natural Competition

BREMEN, Ger., May 31 (AP)—Herr Karl Lindemann, chairman of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, told the general meeting here that natural competition of a private nature and not government subsidies can put shipping back on a sound basis.

He blamed the company's loss of 28,000,000 marks ($11,000,000) during 1933 on the drop in the value of the United States dollar and the drastically reduced exports of Germany. He estimated that the deficit in 1934 would be 30,000,000 marks ($12,000,000).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	21	13	.618
New York	22	15	.595
Detroit	21	17	.553
Washington	20	19	.513
St. Louis	17	19	.472
Boston	17	21	.447
Philadelphia	16	22	.421
Chicago	14	22	.389

Results May 29

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 12, Detroit 7.
Only games scheduled.

Results May 30

Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 7.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.
Washington 1, New York 0.
New York 5, Washington 4.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 6.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.

Summer Football for Eli

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31 (AP)—Yale is going to have her football players keep in trim this summer for next fall's grid battles through continual practice. Nineteen men have been asked to report to Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond, head coach of football, to receive footballs and shoes for summer use. They are: S. E. Fuller '35, S. L. Morton Jr. '35, S. N. Towle Jr. '35, R. J. Cummins '36, P. C. Curtin '35, T. F. Curtin Jr. '35, B. C. Rankin '36, J. V. Roscoe '36, A. T. Callan '35S, F. W. Fairman Jr. '36, J. R. Hersey '36, P. T. Rennell '37, E. V. King '36, J. K. Edmonds '35, W. T. Hamilton 3d '37, E. V. Cox Jr. '35, M. K. Whitehead '36, J. F. Runnalls '37, and A. H. Murtha '37.

Claims Pistol Record

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—A world record for pistol firing was claimed by Police Chief Owen Kilday here recently for Investigator Roy Tate, following practice at Exposition Park, when Tate turned in a score of 189 out of a possible 200. The world record for the event was said to be 184. Tate made the score in 20 shots with a .38-caliber pistol with a 7½-inch barrel. Ten shots were in slow fire at 50 yards, with a score of 97. Five shots were fired at intervals of 20 seconds at 25 yards, with a score of 98, and five shots were fired at intervals of 10 seconds at 25 yards, with a score of 94.

Venzke Wins Feature Event

COLLEGE PARK, Md., May 31 (AP)—Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania distance star, won the feature 1500-meter invitation run of the District of Columbia A. A. U. championship track and field meet here yesterday, breasting the tape with a 40-yard margin over Harry Williamson of North Carolina. He led throughout the race for the time of 3m. 53.4s. Maryland University's track stars led in the championship events with a total of 60 points to 12 for Catholic University, the nearest competitor.

Perkins Sold to Buffalo

BROOKLYN, May 31 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have announced the sale of Charley Perkins, left-handed pitcher, to the Buffalo club of the International League. Perkins, who was bought from Buffalo last fall, was sold to make room for Harry Smythe, recently purchased from the Yankees.

Bill Tilden Asks Umpire to Default Him—Is Refused

PHILADELPHIA, May 31 (AP)—In the midst of a match with Keith Gledhill in the Middle Atlantic states professional tennis championships, William T. Tilden 2d last night asked an umpire to default him, but the demand went unheeded.

Tilden and the Californian began their quarterfinal test with the sun rapidly sinking. Ir the twilight, Tilden won the first set 6—0 and in the fading light Gledhill captured the second, 6—4.

Gledhill proposed that they quit, but Tilden was willing only on condition that the match be entirely replayed today. Gledhill thought they should start where they left off and the players finally agreed to continue in the semi-darkness. Tilden was leading in the third set 5 to 3 when Gledhill again asked that play halt for the day.

Tilden asked the umpire for a decision. The man in the chair said the match should be called.

"Give the match to Gledhill," Tilden replied. "Default me."

With this, he walked off the court. Later it was decided the match should be continued today where the players stopped.

In other matches yesterday, Ellsworth Vines defeated Bruce P. Barnes of Texas, 6—2, 6—4, 5—7, 3—6, 7—5; Henri Cochet won from Albert H. Chapin, 7—5, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4, and Vincent Richards turned back Martin Plaa, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2 in quarterfinal play.

Aurora Four Advances To Roehampton Final

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., May 31 (AP)—Aurora, the invading American polo team captained by Seymour (Shorty) Knox of Buffalo, N. Y., appeared in top-form yesterday for the first time and had no trouble advancing to the finals of the Roehampton open tournament at the expense of Someries, an English four featuring Lewis L. Lacey, former Anglo-Argentine star.

The final score was 9 to 3 in favor of the Americans. Harold E. Talbott Jr. and Knox, playing the forward positions, accounted for seven goals between them and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the 10-goal Californian, playing No. 3, tallied the other two goals in the sixth and last chukker.

Aurora's opponent in the finals Saturday will be the winner of the match today between the Panthers and Knaves.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine

Calais: Church Edifice, Germain Street, 8 p. m., June 15.

Massachusetts

Marshfield: Church Edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30 p. m., June 10.

Woburn: Unitarian Church, Winn and Pleasant Streets, 3:30 p. m., June 3.

New Jersey

Red Bank: Elks Auditorium, Broad Street and Pinckney Road, 3:15 p. m., June 10.

Rutherford: Rutherford High School Auditorium, 54 Elliot Place, 8:15 p. m., June 11.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 3:30 p. m., June 10.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., June 11.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., June 14.

Nyack: Nyack High School Auditorium, North Midland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 15.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 11.

Corry: Rex Theater, 29 West South Street, 3:15 p. m., June 10

Textiles Look to Washington; Police Bill Passes Senate; Welfare Racket Names Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

ing with antiquated equipment and knowledge against highly modernized brigandry. The special Needham clause, which he hopes will get reinserted in the House, calls for a centralized police school from which all police applicants in the State must acquire a diploma based on several weeks' intensive training. This would achieve two ends, do away with undesirables, divorcing politics from police.

Welfare

Policing Phantoms

Phantom workers who collect welfare money but whose addresses when investigated turn out to be vacant lots or butcher shops, might phantom themselves into city offices and destroy welfare records, Today Mr. Clement A. Norton, City Councilor, fearing such phantom tampering, asked the chairman of the Board of Overseers of Public Welfare to put a police guard over the records.

Nine such phantom cases were found when two city councilors went visiting to see how welfare works. The council plans to have up for questioning the department visitors who recommended these nine phantoms for aid. Mr. Norton feels the records must be protected until after the investigation.

In the meantime Mr. Francis R. Whelton, deposed assistant corporation counsel—who said that two city councilors and a state senator know all about the welfare stamp fraud racket—stood ready today to appear before the council and name names.

Welfare works had obtained money by presenting stamped cards showing work done but the stamping had been counterfeit and no work actually performed. While the recipients had been caught and some sentenced to jail, the men who held the rubber stamp have never been named or caught.

Mr. Whelton made the original investigations and prosecuted the cases. His discharge following successful prosecution had caused widespread comment in City Hall, put his deposers on the defensive. His specific naming of three men today had City Hall, scene of much turmoil since Mayor Mansfield decided to clean up by economizing, more turbulent than usual and looking for anything to happen.

Agriculture

Standard Brand Farming

When farmers of the western and southern parts of the country found out that they could organize and sell standardized food products like commercial goods, they made tremendous gains in income.

New England farmers in turn found goods "imported" from Minnesota, easily taking away their market right in Boston, 80 miles away. Right in the most thickly populated area of the country, they are being undersold by farmers 1000 to 2000 miles away.

The New England Council sees as the only answer to this better organization, competing with the West and South with their own weapons; that is, learning how to study markets, standardizing products as to quality and pack, branding local products and systematically advertising them.

* * *

Five chief commodities and their individual needs as seen by the council:

Dairy products need an all-New England merchandising and advertising program.

Poultry products need a centralized cooperative egg marketing agency to concentrate and stabilize the supply of uniformly graded, high-quality eggs.

Vegetables need stronger organization to put a greater volume of standardized goods on the market.

Fruits need the same, together with a bargainer to deal with the large buying agencies.

Maple sugar products need advertising to educate consumers to the superior quality of pure maple products.

* * *

Hardy McIntosh

Long have hard, juicy Baldwin apples been a favorite New England fruit. Thousands of Baldwin trees cover the countryside. This year Baldwin eaters will have to eat other varieties for virtually all Baldwin trees in Maine were killed by the cold winter.

A meeting of Maine orchardists has been called for June 3 to discuss a loss of half the commercial trees in the State. Governor Brann states he will go to Washington for help if necessary. In the meantime the orchardists are congratulating themselves on having planted many McIntosh Reds which came through practically unscathed, states the Associated Press.

Memorial Day

Motorist Holiday

Parades and ceremonies marked nearly every city, town and village in New England yesterday, with marked tribute to those who gave up their lives in past wars. Strong was the appeal that future wars be avoided.

But the motorcar, whose toll in a year is higher than many a war toll, found the holiday crowds still committing errors of judgment, indulging recklessness and driving under the influence of liquor. Hundreds of minor accidents were led by a list of eight fatalities.

Tomorrow and for six months New England will face extra heavy summer tourist traffic. That every day will not be a holiday in motor accident records, 7000 policemen throughout the State will start a strict supervision of motoring. Thirty thousand blue tickets already await motorists. The following infractions of eight vital rules will each earn a ticket if violated:

Failing to operate at a reasonable and proper rate of speed.

Passing another car going in the same direction when view is obstructed.

Failing to keep to the right side of the road.

Failing to slow down at intersections.

Failing to slow down at approach to pedestrians.

Failing to observe eight-foot law with respect to standing street cars.

Violation of traffic control devices.

Dangerous and improper parking.

Karlsruhe Case

Shortest Route $100

Three of the 21 defendants in the Karlsruhe case were let off with $100 fines. The 18 others chose jail sentences of six months and then appealed.

Thus late on Tuesday did Judge John S. Sullivan of the Charlestown Municipal Court terminate one stage in the riot growing out of the visit of the German cruiser Karlsruhe to Boston.

Crowds of anti-Nazi sympathizers met outside the Navy Yard, among them many college students. When the meeting was broken up rioting occurred. When the 21 arrested were tried they made the court appearance an opportunity to express views on antiwar, antiracial discrimination ideals.

When Communist sympathizers run into difficulties the International Labor Defense has helped to defend them. Today it announced a campaign to fight the jail sentences imposed on the 18 non-fine-paying Karlsruhe defendants, including complete facts of the case and photographs of the police in action.

The Suffolk Superior Court will be the scene of the next court action.

Recovery

More Highways

Public works as recovery aids have been slow coming. Today Governor Ely signed three contracts which will release $1,343,750 more into construction circles, to radiate in turn out into the business world. The contracts cover three state highway projects, the first between Lexington and Lincoln, the second between Arlington and Lexington via Belmont and the third, improvement of the Newburyport Turnpike.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and moderately warm tonight and early Friday, becoming cooler late Friday; gentle westerly shifting to northeasterly winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer in the southeast coast tonight; cooler Friday.

Maine: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Friday cloudy and cooler; probably showers in the north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly cloudy and cooler tonight and Friday; probably showers in the north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northwest winds, shifting to northeast over the north and northeast central portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	80	New Orleans	72	88
Bermuda	76	82	New York	66	78
Chicago	68	76	Norfolk, Va.	74	82
Denver	56	80	Philadelphia	64	82
Helena, Mont.	44	70	St. Louis	76	96
Jacksonville	72	84	St. Paul	78	98
Kansas City	76	104	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	66	78
Miami, Fla.	76	84			

A—9 a. m. May 31.
B—Maximum May 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:04 p. m., Friday 2:17 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 11.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

Big Telescope 'Eye' Assured

CORNING, N. Y., May 31 (AP)—After an inspection by natural scientists yesterday, Dr. J. C Hostetter, director of research of the Corning Glass Works, said that the 220-inch telescope mirror, which is being built here, not only was assured but that even larger ones can be made successfully. The mirror was designed to be the largest in the world.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Current Event Clubhouse, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8.

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL — Republican Night. Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. 8:30.

Stars and Stripes Forever.....Sousa
Overture to "Martha".....Flotow
Intermezzo from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Peer Gynt Suite.....Grieg
"España," Rhapsody.....Chabrier
Tales from the Vienna Woods".....Strauss
Waltz
Ballet Suite from "Le Coq d'Or".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Castillane — Andalouse — Aragonaise — Aubade — Madrilène — Navarraise
"Roberta," Selection.....Kern
"Carioca".....Youmans
American Fantasy.....Herbert

Theaters

"THE MIKADO" (Shubert). First of Gilbert and Sullivan revival series. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Maedchen in Uniform." Held back for a week by request. Also Walt Disney's Silly Symphony, "Lullaby Land." Tonight only at 9, the prize film of the Boston Cinemateur Club, "Valiant Dust." Regular program at 1, 3:20, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45.

MAJESTIC — "Beyond Bengal." Harry Schenck was assisted by Phra Abhaiyongs in collecting these jungle "chamber of horrors" episodes. Mr. Schenck appears in person. 11:37 a. m., 1:13, 3:47, 6:26, 8:11, 9:56.

METROPOLITAN—Earl Carroll's "Murder at the Vanities." Lavish spectacle in front of stage, detectives busy back stage. Also Dave Apollon's revue and Bob Ripa's remarkable balancing act. 11:10 a. m., 1:54, 4:46, 7:34, 10:22.

BOSTON — Joel McCrea and Sally Blane in "Half a Sinner." Also "Unknown Blonde," adapted from the novel, "Collusion," by Theodore B. Irwin. 10 a. m., 12:32, 3:07, 5:12, 8:18, 10:53.

KEITH'S—"Strictly Dynamite" with Jimmy Durante and Lupe Velez. Also Edgar Allan Poe's "The Black Cat," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45.

STATE—"The House of Rothschild," with George Arliss. "Playful Pluto," with Mickey Mouse. 12:30, 2:48, 5:05, 7:23, 9:50.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire," and Lanny Ross, Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in "Melody of Spring." 1, 4, 7, 10.

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Upper World," based on the mystery story by Ben Hecht. Cast includes Ginger Rogers, Warren William and Mary Astor. Co-feature is "Last Live," with Joan Parker and Robert Conway at 12:58. Paramount at 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:44, 5:39, 8:22.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travel films of the East Indies and Southern India; Harry Langdon comedy, "Roaming Romeo"; a Little King cartoon, "Art for Art's Sake"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TOMORROW

GARDEN OPENING—For the benefit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The Lars Anderson estate on Ivaya Street, Brookline. Italian garden with bay trees and pansy beds; Japanese garden with azaleas and fish fountain; American garden with old trees; rose garden; grape vine arbor. 2 to 6.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Print Galleries," by Miss Magonah. 11 a. m.

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Boston Art Notes

Children's Art Center

Oil paintings by Mr. Anthony Thième and some small colored sculptures by Miss Genevieve Thomas are being exhibited through June 13 at the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street.

From Holland come two of Mr. Thième's canvases ("Horse and Cart, Dutch Coast," and "Morning, Holland"); eight were painted at Rockport, Mass. The sobriety of the Dutch scenes, both in color and in composition, contrasts interestingly with the greater brilliance—even hardness—of light in which, for the most part, the Rockport scenes are bathed. The title of one of the latter, "Silver Light," explicitly draws attention to the artist's interest in light; the canvas is a wharf scene, with the mooring posts casting long morning shadows, and the sea gleaming with the metallic whiteness that it sometimes wears. The effect is skillfully realized. The sea, the wharves, and the fishing schooners fall to appear only in the brilliantly sunlit street scene, "Atlantic Avenue, Rockport," a most attractive canvas.

Miss Thomas's little sculptured groups — children seated on the ground in conversation or at play, a trio of choristers, two old women seated together, a row of children in high relief, standing more or less patiently in file in characteristically varied postures—are delightful for their neat characterization, lightly touched with whimsey. Despite their small scale, their modeling and coloring alike are conceived broadly. Their illusive simplicity does not conceal the eloquence of these little figures.

While these exhibits are chosen partly for their value as inspiration to the children who come to draw and paint at their Art Center, they are open to the public. Visitors, incidentally, will discover a valuable, charmingly housed and too little known Boston institution. S. S.

Slum Clearance Project Approved for Montgomery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery's slum clearance project has been approved and $600,000 allocated by the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation, according to word received by the local board.

The $600,000 initial allocation will assure 80 white and 140 Negro units, the rentals to be moderate. Montgomery's original application was for $1,250,000 of federal funds for a housing project. Washington authorities urged an immediate start on the program.

Boston Snapshots

Teach Microphone Technique—Public speaking courses teach students how to declaim just as effectively before a large audience as they can in the privacy of their own rooms. But most of such courses take no steps to familiarize aspirants to radio fame with the disturbing emptiness and silence of the broadcasting studio. Realizing the new problems presented by radio, the Emerson College of Oratory, at 130 Beacon Street, has included a class in this subject as part of the regular senior course.

A complete studio has been provided, with control room, glass protected observation post for visitors, and every other regular detail. Only a connection with a transmitter would be needed to put the students in the studio actually "on the air." The effect is exactly the same. The rest of the class, outside the glass partition, can only hear the program by means of a loudspeaker.

Arthur F. Edes, program manager of WEEI, is in charge of these classes.

* * *

Many Summer Courses Offered—Elementary and advanced courses in more than 200 subjects will be offered by some 60 schools and colleges of Greater Boston this summer. The colleges welcome adults to these courses and insist upon no formal requirements for admission. Free information about these courses and guidance in selecting those most beneficial in individual cases, is given by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, at 678 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. The telephone number is Porter 3080.

* * *

Why Not Feathered Firemen? In imitating bird calls Charles Kellogg produces some vibrations above the ordinarily audible range of sounds. These high frequencies do some strange things. With one special whistle he can extinguish a match. Not long ago he produced this sound before a microphone and all over the country matches were put out in front of radios capable of reproducing the original sound.

The other day Mr. Kellogg parked his Ford truck sleeping car, complete with kitchenette and every modern convenience, on Norway Street. Although he is touring the country solely for pleasure, he spent a little while in demonstrating how he "whistles out" matches. He also showed that his motor responds to another special whistle. No key is needed to keep it safely locked. It will start only when a switch is actuated in response to these vibrations which he alone knows how to produce.

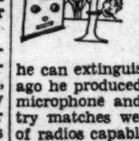
Shortly after his visit we passed the truck parked near a country house which recently burned to the ground. We wondered whether Mr. Kellogg was instructing birds in the correct fire-extinguishing whistle. If forest birds could give this magic whistle in unison when the occasion arose, what a lot of trouble it would save the rangers!

* * *

Recitation Wins Book — Eleven-year-old Carmen Cefalo was chosen from the students of Eliot School, North End, to recite Emerson's "Old Ironsides," as part of the reception given to the U. S. S. Constitution on May 13. He did it so well that at an informal ceremony on the ship the other day he was presented with an autographed copy of John Stuart Barrows's book, "A Son of Old Ironsides." While the boy stood by, wreathed in smiles, the commander of the ship added his signature to that of the author.

* * *

Follows Example of Phœnix—This unique fowl was in the habit of decking itself out in new plumage and taking on a new lease of life by the simple expedient of flying into a fire. Apparently a Waltham lady the other day intended to follow his example to the best of her ability.



An officer guarding the charred ruins of a clothing store saw a woman entering what was once the front door of the establishment.

"Wait a minute," said he, "you can't go in there!"

"But I want to change this dress," the shopper insisted. "I bought it here on Saturday and it's too large for me, so I've got to change it."

* * *

Poetry for Boys—Four boys were presented with books this morning in the Cambridge studio of Robert Hillyer. They were the winners in the Mother's Day essay and poetry competition of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, and Mr. Hillyer was the judge.

One of the four boys presented with books of Mr. Hillyer's own poems was Sidney Sulkin, the boy who requested that Louis Untermeyer's "Anthology of American Poetry" might be given to him as a prize in place of free admission tickets to the Braves Field.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1140kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Meredith Wilson &	CBS dance music...	Dance program.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	his orchestra.....	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady ..	Winnie the Pooh ..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Curtis radio chat..	Bob White.....	Concert orchestra..
6:00	U. S. Navy Band.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Music; speaker....	"Bobby Benson".....
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; soloist...	Merry-Go-Round	Tito Guizar.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program....	Street of Dreams..	Negro quartet.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Dunbar Quartet...	Sylvia Froos; orch.	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch.	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Vincent Lopez and	Comedy; soloists..,	Sea sketch.....	Italian Echoes,
7:45	his orchestra.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	native program...
8:00	Fire Dept. talk.....	Vallee Orchestra;	Gypsy Violin.....	Comedy Capers....
8:15	Spiritual Singers....	Judith Anderson;	Easy Aces, sketch.	College-Home talk.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk..	Margaret Anglin;	Socialist Party	Rhythm Twins....
8:45	Igor Gorin, baritone.	Hend'k Van Loon	convent'n, Detroit	Organ recital.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Warnow Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Show Boat Hour:	violin; vocalists..	Studio interview...
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	orchestra	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news.....
10:00	"Inside Looking Out,"	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Dick Messner and
10:15	prison drama.....	Music Hall, with	chestra; soloists..	his orchestra.....
10:30	NBC Symphony Or-	Deems Taylor;	Yankee Yarns.....	Organ; soloist.....
10:45	chestra; pianist.....	choir; soloists....	Reports; music....	CBS piano team....
11:00	Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Special program
11:15	Local dance music...	News; recordings..	ice; dance music..	from New York..
11:30	News; Enric Madri-	"Ghost Stories,"	CBS dance music...	Sign off.....
11:45	guera's Orchestra...	dramatic sketch..	CBS dance music...	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBSO, Christian Science electrical transcription, "Interview with the Rev. Irving Tomlinson," auspices of Committee on Publication.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:15 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Margaret Santry interviews First Ladies of the Capital.
3:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinee; Lanny Ross; Mary Lou; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Visit to the Black Forest Village at Century of Progress, Chicago.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Brooklyn game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatizations.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, vocal soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Muriel Wilson and Frank Munn, soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Jack Whiting; Jeannie Lang.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, The First Nighter sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WAAB, Program of the Week: news, humor, drama and music.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; orchestra.
11:00 WAAB, "The Republican Reaction," Representative Chester C. Bolton of Ohio.
11:35 WBZ, Dance music from the United States Fleet Ball; grand march.

Motion Pictures

Hollywood Holiday

The new double bill at the RKO-Boston seems to have been designed to combine the worst features of the art of Hollywood—hokum, inconsistent characterization, absence of cinematic value and confused ethics.

"The Unknown Blonde" is billed as an "amazing divorce drama." Certainly it is amazing in its ineptitude. Mr. Edward Arnold has the task of impersonating a lawyer represented at first as very upright and devoted to his family who presently develops into a personal and professional scoundrel. The thing is too preposterous for discussion.

"Half a Sinner" presents Mr. Berton Churchill as one of those unctuous card-sharpers with a heart of gold who goes about doing good. After he has foiled the villains and cleared the course of true love for the juveniles he is allowed by the sheriff to leave town. This fable might have amused 12-year-olds in 1895.

Total, zero. L. A. S.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Quirnli frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-13, Watertown, New York.

WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the samples outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Near World's Fair; one block to 1st Church and all transportation; reasonable rates; inquiries invited. THE BILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4150 Drexel Blvd.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TEACHER-PLAYWRIGHT desires position as secretary or guide; travelled 12 foreign countries; highest references. Box B-13, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 71 West 12th (Apt. 3-H)—3 outside rooms, sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, elevator, Frigidaire; June-Sept.; very reasonable. Tel. Tompkins Square 6-7750.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Fenway and environs; 1 and 2-room modern apartments with combination kitchenette-dinette from $60; some furnished; shown from office. WILLIAM E. COOPER, 234 Huntington Ave., open 9-7; auto service, Kenmore 1839.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 993 Memorial Drive, Suite 603—5-room furnished apartment, 3 summer months; 6th floor; elevator, electric refrigeration, grand piano; cool, lovely river view; garage available. University 0120.

UNIQUE, artistically furnished one or two-room hotel apartment; June-October; 16th floor overlooking Hudson. Roof garden. 730 West End Ave., N. Y. C.; phone mornings Riverside 9-7532.

CORSETIERES

A CORSAIT, corsolette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.

IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7743

SPENCER CORSETS, Brassieres, etc., designed especially for you. MRS. E. HAGENDORN, 1120 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Slocum 6-9288.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses nearby; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DRESSMAKING

ARTISTIC gowns—evening, afternoon, street; remodeling; out; reasonable. Write Box M-22, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 231 Riverside Drive. University 4-5343. New York City.

FACTORY PROPERTY

FACTORY building for sale in Toronto; first-class condition; 50,000 square feet of floor space, sprinklered; all ready for immediate occupation; railway siding and location one of the best. W. H. SHAPLEY, 103 Jameson Ave., Toronto, Can.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ISLE OF SPRINGS, ME.—Summer home of late George B. Foster; 8 rooms, large living room with fireplace, completely furnished, all conveniences; few steps from water. For full particulars address MRS. G. B. FOSTER, 19 Washington Street, Malden, Mass.

10-ROOM house, 2 baths, oil burner, furnished or unfurnished; near bay, school; corner property; reasonable. VOIGT, 32 Carlton Ave., Port Washington, L. I., N. Y. (P. W. 391-J.)

FURNITURE FOR SALE

CHOICE furniture, rugs, occasional pieces from wealthy homes, very reasonable; discounts to 50% on new SIMMONS overstock, better-grade mattresses, springs, studio beds. Lloyds Auction Rooms, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Married woman as working housekeeper in charge of furnished rooming house, Brooklyn, N. Y.; husband otherwise employed; free rent and percentage receipts; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-23, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Dumont, N. J., modern stucco bungalow; large plot, 2 garages; 3 blocks depot. OWNER, 95 Niagara Street.

HOUSES TO LET

METHUEN, MASS.—Half old colonial house; modernized; finest location; 7 rooms, fireplace, screened porch, large lawn; $50. Address MRS. I. H. TIRRELL, 285 Broadway.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH paid—old gold, watches, diamonds, jewelry; high prices for old gold; free appraisal. GOLD REDEEMING CO., 1015 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 19

SUFFIELD, CONN.—Beautiful country home in delightful surroundings open to guests; reasonable; booklet. MRS. GERTRUDE HOVEY, Suffield, Conn.

Local Classified

PIANO TUNING

FRED W. SCHNABEL, 196 Nelson Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.—Pianos tuned $3.00, Phone Scars. 2130. Repairing and dismothing.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME.

The undersigned officers of Engineering Societies of Boston, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, County of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the councillors legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Engineering Societies of New England.

John F. Kebbrek, Chairman.
George A. Montague, Treasurer.
H. E. Barrows, Clerk.
E. Sherman Chase.
Chester A. Corney.
Irving E. Moultrop.
Ralph W. Horne.
Majority of Executive Committee.

REAL ESTATE

Kemp Company Offers

A $125,000 property in excellent, convenient surroundings for $80,00; restricted section; community beach privileges; pictures on request. SUMMER AND YEARLY RENTALS, shore and inland.

1 E. 42d St., N. Y. City Tel. MURray Hill 2-6561 or Darien, Conn. 1111

OCEAN CITY, N. J., 330 Atlantic Avenue—Attractive, airy furnished, 8-room apartment near beach; 1st or 2nd floor; also other apartments and cottages.

ST. JAMES, L. I., N. Y.—7-room bungalow and garage, all improvements, acre of ground; 2 blocks from water; reasonable. Write X-38, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—Owner offers exceptional home to gentlemen desiring the unusual; references exchanged. Telephone Germantown 3975.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive location, beautiful gardens, excellent table. LAMBERT, Beacon Hill, Port Wash. Tel. 1771.

RUTHERFORD, N. J. The Maples, 131 Chestnut St.—Attractive rooms; excellent meals; reasonable prices; permanent, transient; 30 minutes downtown Manhattan. Tel. Ruth. 3-0883.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 542 Newbury St.—Light, cool rooms; unusually clean; near The Mother Church; kitchen privileges. Phone Circle 8186.

BOSTON, 125 Commonwealth Ave., ideal location; well-furnished rooms, baths; best of food, well cooked; terms reasonable. L. D. BARRY.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8549.

BOSTON, 1079 Beacon Street—Rooms for tourists; attractive home; 10 minutes to The Mother Church; reasonable. Tel. Longwood 8658.

BOSTON, 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 8—Can accommodate 2 or 3 guests in private apartment; near The Mother Church. COM. 8153.

BOSTON—Unusual room in private apartment, quiet, airy, extended view; 5 minutes The Mother Church; references. Tel. eves. Comm. 2170.

BROOKLINE, 1383 Beacon, Suite 1—For those desiring refined, quiet home atmosphere; attractive, very clean outside rooms; restaurants near; opposite Reservoir-Beacon car stop. Coolidge Corner; privileges. MRS. PERRY. Longwood 7040.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 108 Gardner Road—Unusually attractive guest house; 15 minutes to church; kitchenette, parking; accommodate 7. Longwood 9011.

DORCHESTER (Mass.)—Pleasant front furnished room; bath floor; private home; piazza, fireplace; convenient; business people preferred; breakfast. Col. 2494.

N. Y. C.—Large front sitting bedroom, beautiful studio apartment; woman, no other guests; semi-private bath; elevator; unusual; housekeeping; $7. 166 W. 72nd. Trafalgar 7-8584.

N. Y. C. 106th near Riverside Drive—Room facing southeast, 10th floor, bath; for refined woman; maid; references. Academy 2-3303.

NEW YORK CITY (3035 Broadway), Apt. 4-B—Airy, cool rooms, running water, elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1971.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, trained, experienced, desires opportunity to serve child or adult; Christian Scientist preferred. D-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED, capable woman desires an opportunity to be of service; sewing, reading aloud, and light housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box B-20, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STUDENT at Teachers College would like care of children, capable of piano instruction. Tel. Revere 0472-R, Revere, Mass.

WELL-BRED, educated, unusually efficient woman wishes position as companion, managing housekeeper, secretary or tutor; is fluent; understands art of home-making; artistic, musical. Write Box H-11, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, experienced switchboard operator desires position, or care of children; go anywhere. C. S. M., 17 Kingston St., W. Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

BRING your family to Sunshine Cottage, Lake Placid, or Arkhaven, Upper Jay, N. Y., for a happy vacation, day, week or season.

COME to quaint old Marblehead by the sea; pleasant rooms, single or light housekeeping. MISS HUNNEWELL, 45 High St., Marblehead, Mass. Tel. 2220.

SUMMER HOMES

BAYVIEW, SACO, ME.—Ocean front bungalow, 2 bedrooms, bathroom with extra toilet; fully equipped with modern conveniences including bedding, Frigidaire; 1-car garage; rent $450 season. WALTER S. MITCHELL, 266 Main St., Saco, Me.

CAPE COD HOUSE TO LET
On private beach, 3 master chambers, 2 baths, shower, large sun parlor overlooking Nantucket Sound, living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen with butler's pantry, all modern conveniences, steam heat; rooms for two maids, bath, chauffeur's room in 2-car garage; select community. Address Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

CAPE COD COTTAGE
near fine bathing beach; rent reasonable. Write Box 9, West Dennis, Mass.

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—5-room furnished bungalow, garage; nice location; near station, near water. L. I. 65 Rutland Rd. Fpt. 133-W.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE ON NANTUCKET SOUND—Charming Cape Cod house, 6 baths, shower, lavatory, 3 chambers, 2 fireplaces, living room, dining room, sun parlor, butler's pantry, kitchen, cook's pantry, laundry, 3-car garage; private beach and wharf; June 1st to Oct. 1st. Address Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

NORTHPORT, L. I., N. Y.—To let, colonial house, 4 bedrooms, all improvements; 2-car garage; 6 acres, beautifully situated on North Shore; completely furnished with antiques. MRS. BELLE HENDRICKSON, Ocean Ave.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., 302 Ocean Road—8 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage, near beach. Immediate possession until after Labor Day, $750. Or, 4-0874, or Spring Lake 1655M.

SUMMER house in pines adjacent to private beach, 9 rooms, 2 baths, shower, lavatory, gas, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage; available by the month or season. Address Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Furnished home; pianos, quiet, cool; 8 minutes from station; 8 rooms; garage; reasonable to reliable family. Summit 6-0168.

TO LET FOR SEASON: DUTCH WINDMILL Cottage at mouth of Herring River on private beach, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, long glassed sun parlor connecting house with mill; also modern garage. Address M. C. HILLS, West Harwich, Mass.

**SUMM

NEW JERSEY

ARLINGTON

BETTY ANN BEAUTYSALON
$28 Kearny Ave.
(Near Lincoln Theater)
Telephone KE. 2-6260

ATLANTIC CITY

Eldredge Storage
Provides Modern
COLD STORAGE
for Furs and Rugs
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(Since 1886)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

DORRAINE CLEANERS
PLANT—1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE
BRANCH—37 S. TENN. AVENUE

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470 9-11 A. M. Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Farrell Hairdresser

GENUINE VITA TONIC WAVE—Complete with Oil Shampoo and Trim
$5.00
Shingle Bob
A 35c Shop
865 MAIN STREET OR. 3-9739

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
383 MAIN STREET
GENUINE
Frederic Vita Tonic Waves.....$6.50
Standard Combination Wave.....$5.00
Croquinole Curl for Ends.....$3.50

R. H. WHITEHEAD
Texaco Products
Marfax Lubrication
Exide Batteries Firestone Tires
88 No. Arlington Avenue Or. 4-9571

Graystone Dining Room
90 N. ARLINGTON AVENUE OR 5-9500
We specialize in home-cooked dinners.
WEEKDAYS 65c SUNDAYS 85c
Tourists Accommodated

HATS SUITS DRESSES
Suburban Fashion Shops
Formerly Chandler Shop
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA

ELIZABETH

IMPERIAL
CLEANERS DYERS
Tailors Furriers
Delivery Service
350 VINE STREET EL. 2-6732

HACKENSACK

Aylwards Food Shop
Richelieu Canned Fruits and Vegetables
"The Better Kind"
254 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-1932

Library Delicatessen
BEN GOLDBERG, *Prop.*
Opp. Johnson Library
279 Main St. Hack. 3-1468—3-1469

WILLNER'S CORSET *and* GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 3-1408

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack 2-6416

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ICE CREAM
A Flavor to Suit Every Taste

French Vanilla	Banana
Chocolate	Vanilla Nugget
Fresh Strawberry	Buttered Pecan
Lemon Ice	Pistachio
Cherry Ice	Fresh Pineapple
Orange Ice	Coffee, Pignolia
Peppermint	Burnt Almond

Ask about our MELLOW ROLLS
Bon Palaté CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
Phone Us—Del. 3-9059—We Deliver
490 Bergen Avenue Opposite Library

HENRY
Creator of Coiffures
Permanenet Waving .....$5.00 and $7.50
Cut, Set, Shampoo. Short $1.50, Long $1.75
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Jo. Sq. 2-4760 Labor Building

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP
3 cakes for 25c
ROYAL GELATIN, all flavors
4 packages 25c

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2780-W 9-11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

RUG CLEANING
Our Washing process will positively preserve the life of your rugs. We will give you quality work at competent prices. Your rugs are insured while in our possession.
Koren Kreedian, Inc. Mont. 2-0978
10 Church St. Mont. 3-1433

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
38 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

A SPENCER CORSET
Ever So Light in Weight
Lighter than the lightest elastic garment. Corrective, flexible and as dainty as lingerie, designed especially for you.
Miss Martha M. Teal
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
19 Gates Ave., Montclair Tel. Mtclr. 2-1308

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair. Montclair 2-6260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8404.

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheons — Teas — Dinners
Open from 11:30 to 8 o'clock
129 Watchung Avenue Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708
No Alcoholic Beverages Served

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 VALLEY ROAD
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BUNCE BROTHERS TAILORING SERVICE
CUSTOM TAILORING
PRESSING and DRY CLEANING
43 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-0091

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
9 MIDLAND AVENUE
Montclair, N. J. Telephone 2-8208

PHONE 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

NEWARK

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0309
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
STEEL CABINETS
HAMPERS, GARBAGE CANS
319 MAIN STREET OR 3-8200

PATERSON

Wilbur Coon Shoes
MALOOLS, 84 Broadway
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Plainfield Delicatessen
Many Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained here. Ask for them.
119 Watchung Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-3773

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. H. LUDEWIG
205 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-3009
Grass Seed *House Paints*
Fertilizer *Garden Tools*

TRENTON

Miss Frome
Harper Method
Beauty Service
Permanent Waving
246 W. STATE ST.

TOWNSEND'S
"That Better Kind"
Quality Baked Goods
140 SO. OLDEN AVE. Phone 4039
Daily Delivery

Maritza's Dress Shoppe
"SPECIAL SALE"
BI-CENTENNIAL HOUSE
312 WEST STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J.
Frocks of All Sizes for Evening or Street
Expertly Fitted to Any Figure
No Charge for Alterations Tel. 31951

WESTFIELD

KLINGERS MARKET
MEATS
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN SEASON.
254-256 East Broad Street
Phone Westfield 2-2640—2641

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place, THIS IS THE PLACE.
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Grace and Merit
21 No. Pearl St.
Summer Hats
Large Assortment
$1.34, $1.98 to $5.00

BUDGET YOUR FUEL
For LOWEST RATES and EASY PAYMENTS
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, INC.
129 WATER STREET Phone 3-1268

NEW YORK

ALBANY *(Continued)*

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
Lord Pepperell Shirts $1.47
Three for $4.25
Sanforized for Everlasting Fit
Fine Broadcloth
COLORS—WHITE, TAN, BLUE, GREEN AND SILVER
New Fancy Patterns

Visit the Rearranged and Redecorated
WOMEN'S SHOPS
on the Second Floor
•
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Summer and Vacation Apparel
Smart and Cool Summer Clothes
That Are Comfortable and Styleful
Displayed in Our Chenango St. Windows
at McLEAN'S

WE PAY
CASH FOR OLD GOLD
Arthur M. Leonard
JEWELER
60 COURT STREET

CHOICE MEATS, FANCY GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Lewis M. Evans
114 STATE STREET
Dial 4-4859 *Free Delivery*

Shoes for Men
FLORSHEIM, STETSON, BOSTONIAN
Sold exclusively at the
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

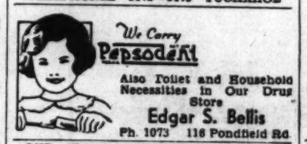
LEADER
29 COURT STREET
SUMMER SMART STYLES
at $1, $1.59, $1.98, $2.98

I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes and Hose
sold EXCLUSIVELY by
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

Oh yes! Everything's all right. We are insured through
Henry W. Plate
He carries all kinds of insurance.
349 EAST 149TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-8150
Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE


We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last: will be arranged with taste: will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
RUG CLEANING CO.
Rugcleaners
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

GRACE PICKARD
505 DELAWARE AVENUE
New Fresh Stock
SUMMER HATS
$5.00 up

NEW YORK

BUFFALO *(Continued)*

HARDWARE—PAINTS
RADIO SERVICE
SOUTHALL'S
1008 ELMWOOD Gr. 2622

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire with Safety-Service Guaranteed
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSOLENE
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
98 SOUTH MAIN STREET

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile Insurance
40 NORTH MAIN STREET Phone 2771

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. Peters Oil Co.
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Your baby deserves the best
CLAPP'S *original*
BABY SOUPS AND VEGETABLES
COLLINS & STILWELL

NEW SPRING STYLES
ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 and $6.00 Shoes
Charles Brookins
60 N. MAIN STREET

Gold Leaf Tablets
and all kinds of
SIGNS
YOUNG, 41 W. Fulton St.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

EASTMAN
KODAKS
AMATEUR FINISHING
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

JAMESTOWN

Landy Bros.
Phone 7870
and we will store and fully insure your valuable Furs. Low Summer rates on Repairing and Remodeling.
Dyers
Furriers, Cleaners
213 Hopkins Avenue
Non-Submersion method of Cleaning and Glazing

NOW!
June Events
Featuring Gifts and Trousseaus for Graduates and Brides
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 East 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

For Your Summer Enjoyment
FOLDING
LAWN AND BEACH CHAIRS
at very moderate prices.
Attractive Garden Furniture and Tools. Garden Hose and Sprinklers of All Kinds
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue Tel. Larchmont 2460
Lawn Mowers Sharpened

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Tel. Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4987

ELMHURST

BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512
It's Good When
It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Phone Cedarhurst 5283
WALLY
"Creator of Coiffures"
462 CENTRAL AVENUE

Levy Cedarhurst Bootery, Inc.
(Formerly Vogue Bootery)
Shoes for the Family
Agency for Vogue Nature Shoes for Children and Arch Rest for Women
Central Ave. opp. Central Theatre
Phone Ced. 3621

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Milk's
Woodmere, Nassau County, New York
HONEST VALUE SINCE 1896

I. ROSENZWEIG
(Formerly Katz Bros.)
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Cleaning and Dyeing
We specialize in altering dresses.
6 IRVING PLACE TEL. FRANKLIN 2221

FLUSHING

JUST ARRIVED
New Shipment of
NELLY DON WASH FROCKS
$1.95 and up.
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Open Evenings Until Nine

Master Furriers
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Quality—Service—Satisfaction
Storage—Repairing—Remodeling
41-07 Kissena Boulevard
Telephone Independence 3-5235

GLEN HEAD

Charles P. Green
Builder of Estates
Complete from Roads to Decorations. Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable
ANYWHERE. REFERENCES.
P. O. Box 337 Glen Head, Long Island
Glen Cove 2433-W

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

HEMPSTEAD 79 MORTGAGES
WILLIAM A. BALDWIN
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
135 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead
Fulton Restaurant, Inc.
For those who are fussy about their food. Steaks and Chops . . Sea Food Specialties
LUNCHEON . . A LA CARTE . . DINNER
Open Until 1 A. M.
278 FULTON AVE. Hempstead 3078

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS - MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead Plumbing Supply Co.
Incorporated
Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies
of Quality
143 JACKSON STREET
Phone 737 Hempstead, N. Y.

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools. Trellis, LAWN SEED, ROSE BUSHES that grow.
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243
Marcel From Paris, Inc.
Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist.
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE

BROTHERS
CLEANERS—DYERS
HOLLIS HEMPSTEAD QUEENS VILLAGE
FLORAL PARK—GREAT NECK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Jackson
Moving Fireproof Storage
79-16 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
7-7100 9-2199

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
all work done on the premises. Delivery service.
3760 82ND STREET NEW. 9-8538

Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9574
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

RAvenmyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave Jackson Heights, N. Y.

PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
37-62 88th Street, near Roosevelt Avenue
Telephone Newtown 9-0975

JAMAICA

Phone REpublic 9-0400
Repairing Remodeling
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
DRY-AIR
COLD STORAGE 89-87 164th Street

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

QUEENS VILLAGE

Stone's Hardware & Supply Co.
The Store of a Thousand Articles
House Furnishings and Electrical Supplies
215-37 Jamaica Avenue
Opposite Community House

Curth Motors, Inc.
Ford
Sales Service Parts
222-04 Jamaica Avenue
130 Jericho Turnpike
Floral Park

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

BROTHERS
CLEANERS—DYERS
HOLLIS - HEMPSTEAD - QUEEN'S VILLAGE
FLORAL PARK - GREAT NECK

RICHMOND HILL

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4348

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
MUELLER'S MACARONI
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place.
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

MAX
Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic Croquignole
Frederic's Eugene
25 So. Park Ave. R. V. C. 4036

If You Are Looking for Nice Greeting Cards for Any Occasion or Writing Paper Always Come to
The Exclusive Shoppe
8 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE *(Continued)*

Herman Brown
Men's Wear
A complete line of Straws and Panamas
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

SHOES *For Men*—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX, FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

R. V. C. 905
The BELCHER BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Facials
243 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

C. Hamblen Sons
DISTRIBUTORS
JAS. VAN DYK COMPANY
Dried Fruits
Nuts and Candies
Monarch Brand Foods
Spring Valley Dairy Products
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
OAKWOOD 6200 113 SO. 4TH AVE.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
TEL. OAK 8300
FAIRBANKS 4-4303

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
921 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 8220
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

GOLDEN RULE SHOP
ESTORA GOWNS
13 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
DRESSES, COATS
HATS and SPORT TOGS

NEWBURGH

• Screen Enamel
Dress up the old screens for the summer months ahead. A small quantity goes a long way. We have it in black or green.
USE SEARS' PAINT AND SAVE
Sears Roebuck & Co.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK
NATIONAL BANK
and TRUST COMPANY
of NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

NEW ROCHELLE

Silent Glow Burners
Quiet—Dependable—Automatic
Because we supply both Oil and Burner we accept full responsibility for perfect performance.
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
370 North Ave.—N. R. 1000—22 Pelham Rd.

FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
New Rochelle 8400
Call a part of your daily routine.

COLLOM
Sport Shop
Clothes for Town and Country
Smart Accessories
SIX LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 8424

Lester D. Gelula
OPTOMETRIST
Eye Examinations
543 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Telephone N. R. 6896

BENJAMIN COHEN
OUTFITTERS, Inc.
featuring
BOYS' CAMP OUTFITS
23 Mechanic Street N. R. 2393

I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

FURS
Storage free with any remodeling or repairing. Also new coats made to order at special summer prices.
A. OLEWACK
1183 Flatbush Ave., near Vanderveer Place
ESTABLISHED 1915

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn *(Continued)*

Shampooing Oriental and Domestic Rugs

G. P. BRUSH, Jr. & BRO., Inc.
Inspection invited to our plant
MAIN 2-5030

JEWELRY GIFTS
Every day is a gift day for someone. Why not give jewelry? Our prices are still low regardless of the increase in gold. Finest Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—and Alterations—of all kinds.
R. M. PARTRIDGE
1116 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Formerly with "Wilson's"

Established 1889
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Silk Dresses — Wash Dresses — Negligees — Pajamas — Gowns — Undies — Gloves — Handbags — Neckwear. Corset fitting by expert corsetieres.

Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery Shoppe
Latest Creations at Popular Prices
620 NOSTRAND AVENUE Near Dean Street

Let Us Clean and Restore Your Rugs and Carpets. Ask for Estimates.
A. K. D. VALET CO.
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers Furriers
We Call and Deliver
Phone Nevins 8-8797
62 Seventh Avenue

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
394 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3708

RIDGETOWN DAIRY
Eggs from Our Own Farm
Finest Imported and Domestic GROCERIES
409 86th St. Cloverdale 6-4027
Orders Cheerfully Delivered.

JOHN BENDER
Prime Meats and Poultry
902 Nostrand Avenue
Sterling 3-2300

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

HOTEL ASTOR CHAPEAUX
HOTEL ASTOR TIMES SQ., N. Y.
A Veritable Garden of Beautiful
Summer Hats
at this Shop
Prices $5 to $10

Smart Stationery
for brides and graduates
50 folded sheets, white or gray, with envelopes, quality paper. Monogram or name and address in blue, red, green, brown, gray, gold or silver, $1.00.
ELSIE KINGDON
5 Prospect Place, New York Murray Hill 4-6700

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 69th Street, New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

Genuine Frederics' Vita Tonic $10
Other Permanent Waves $5-$7.50.
Dyed White and Bleached Hair.
A. BANHAM S. P. WOOD
Banwood Beauty Parlor
180 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.
A Banwood Creation Cor. 31st Street Write for Folder
Phone Murray Hill 4-9726

JULIUS C. MINDEN
INSURANCE
Office 277 Broadway New York Worth 2-1174
Residence 843 79th Street Brooklyn, N. Y. Atlantic 3-6220

NIAGARA FALLS

Bellevue
1809 Main Street
Specializing in Half-Size DRESSES

Semet-Solvay Coke 'blue coal'
FRANK C. BINGENHEIMER
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PELHAM

Edward's BEAUTY SALON
Specialist in
Frederic's Permanent Waving
299 WOLF'S LANE, ON THIRD STREET
PHONE PELHAM 0559

PORT CHESTER

Royal
Shoe Rebuilding
Shoes Made to Order
Neckwear and Gloves Cleaned.
Hats Reblocked and Cleaned.
106 Westchester Ave. Work guaranteed.

KESBEC QUALITY SERVICE STATIONS
ESSOLENE
ESSO ESSOLUBE
427 N. Main St. Tel. 283 Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

White
Sewing Machines
The Wallace Co
E. V. GRANT
Washable Wall Papers
Paints, Window Glass and Linoleum
317 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE *(Continued)*

Genuine LORRAINE
Seersucker Suits for Men $12.75
Now in
Luckey's Men's Shop
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Why Not Try **DOLD'S**
German Weiners and
Other DOLD Products
B&M Pure Food Market
PHONE 6160 FREE DELIVERY

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
Home Phone—Culver 5522-J

FOR PYROIL
That Most Superior Lubricant
Remember
WEST RIDGE GARAGE
4422 RIDGE ROAD, WEST
Route 31 to Niagara Falls
REPAIRING, GAS, OILS, GREASE
Emil L. Opperman Dick Travis

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
The best of foods prepared and served by American women.
Candies from our own kitchens.
Fountain Service

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Harold Keller
FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
1023 South Ave. Monroe 6530

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing—Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Building Stone 534

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
PHONES CULVER 150

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

GEO. P. HOFFMAN CO.
136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 3367
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
Service Since 1918

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSING
If you like soft natural looking permanent wave, you can get this at
May Ryans Beauty Salon
80 EAST AVENUE
Lawless Bldg. Room 310 Stone 2722

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Camel Coal for the Fireplace"
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 30 PURCHASE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

RYE
(Continued)

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 185-183

SCARSDALE

The Printer & Wick
346 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone: 3098
Specializing in
Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs,
Shade Trees, Vines and Perennials

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
Devoe Paints
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4628

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

In Archery and Life
Aim at Results
Let THRIFT be your "target"
Put your Savings
in a Savings Bank
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State
Interest from Day of Deposit

FRIGIDAIRE

$116.50
Plus
Gold
Bond
Dividends
THE CARL CO.

H. S. BARNEY CO.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT
RADIOS
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—Victor
PIANOS
MASON & HAMLIN
KNABE CHICKERING
VICTOR RECORDS

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys ——— Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

EMPIRE WALLPAPER & PAINT CO. Inc.
Complete line of Wallpaper and Paints.
223-25 WEST WATER STREET

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From
Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

NEW YORK

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

Surf Shop Opens!
. . . with a large selection of Swim Suits Slacks, Beach Robes, Shorts with Tops, Cotton Suits, Knitted Pull-Overs, Shorts, Bathing Caps and Shoes. All in the 1934 fashion version—and reasonably priced.
Surf Shop—Second Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
Utica, New York

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-5175

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES COMPANY INCORPORATED
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Glass or Pewter
W. B. WILCOX CO.
346 Genesee Street Tel. 2-0018
The Utica Home of Kirk Silver

SCHWENDER'S
201 COLUMBIA STREET Pl. 20419
General Electric Refrigerators, Washers, Ironers, Cleaners, Radios
Magic Chef Ranges

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8833, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 8 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Demonstration of White Rose
Consommé Madrilène
Chicken and Tomato Consommé
WAX PAPER
PAPER NAPKINS
SOFT DRINKS
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Suburban Laundry Co.
Telephone W. P. 8660

ANYTHING IN REAL ESTATE
A HOUSE, AN APARTMENT
A STORE OR ACREAGE
Have Several Unusual House Bargains
BARNEY GERARD LOUIS
REALTORS INSURANCE
1 East Post Road. Cor. South Lex. Avenue
Gerard Building Tel. 2540 W. P.

MEYER GORDON
Incorporated
Gifts for the Graduate and the June Bride
Our 30th Year at
125 MAIN STREET

PROJANSKYS
Tailors, Furriers to Gentlewomen
● COLD STORAGE on PREMISES
● DRY CLEANING and PRESSING
Clothes Called For and Delivered
156 EAST POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 1129

DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
● Cameras, Films, Developing, Printing ●
Post Road, corner Lexington Avenue
Main Street, corner Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 1500 Free Delivery Tel. W. P. 260

LEIGHTON'S
Restaurant Bakery Catering
A delightful Colonial atmosphere where you are always welcome. Special Sunday Dinners.
90 MAMARONECK AVENUE

J. J. FOLEY COAL CO.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

The LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
● LUNCHEONS 50c to 60c
● DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

● GOLF and TENNIS SUPPLIES
● SPALDING'S SWIM SUITS
● FISHING TACKLE—TOYS
KRUGER'S SPORT SHOP
105 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 9088

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Hanpeshan 4500

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Oil Cup

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER evenings on the front porch, with only the song of the crickets and the gentle creak of the porch swing to break the soft stillness. Ah! But this summer, the crickets may hold the stage alone, for C. L. Kennedy of Butler, Penna., has taken out U. S. Patent No. 1957715 on a little lubricating cup which specializes in removing that creak from the swing. As you can see in the small section above, the cup sees to it that the supporting chain is kept perpetually oiled.

Just Between Us

SO THAT you may have a general idea of how the "What Do You Read?" survey is going, we have compiled some figures from the seventh batch of 100 ballots to be tabulated. Opposite each feature is given the combined total of "regular" and "occasional" readers. By subtracting the total from 100 you can determine in each instance the combined number of "seldom" and "never" readers:

Ad-O-Grams	6
All Nature	41
Betty Bee	49
Brevities	66
Camera Club	81
Carnival of Flags	39
Cartoons of the Week	91
Children's Corner	46
Daily Anecdote	86
Editor's Puzzle	23
Facts About the Bible	81
For the Scrapbook	75
In Lighter Vein	93
Junior Cross-Word	10
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The way the Sundial stands up under the poll is nothing short of amazing. The fact that the feature continues in first place must be gratifying to the hundreds of loyal friends whose interesting contributions have made the feature what it is.

By the way, a woman who conducts a business college in South Africa tells us that she uses the Sundial articles for dictation practice in her shorthand classes.—*Feature Editor.*

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"UM-M! LETTUCE!" This excellent picture is marred only by the high light at the right upper corner. Otherwise all the interest is centered in the rabbit. The pose carries a suggestion of expectancy, which is commendable, and the surroundings all contribute toward telling an interesting story. Cover the objectionable high light and note the increased strength of the picture. This picture should be trimmed just above the hinge of the top door and at the point at the right where the high light begins.

"Woodland Nymph." The sun was so strong when this picture was made that no detail of the eyes is visible. The stone is much too high in tone, drawing the attention from the child. The shadows in the background are too opaque: The figure is placed properly at the left side, leaving room at the right for the action suggested by the pose.

"Mock Wedding" would be improved by less contrasty light. The detail in the background is commendable, and the separation between the tones is pleasing. This is an attractive picture because of the subjects. Turning the figures more toward each other would result in a stronger composition and eliminate camera consciousness.

"Taking it Easy." This interesting picture would be more attractive had it been taken from the side instead of from the front.

Cartoons of the Week

—Duncan in Life

"—To Cast Out Them That Sold and Bought—" St. Mark 11:15

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

Why Does Crime Flourish?

—Gale in Los Angeles Times

The Old Iron Hoss, She Ain't What She Used to Be!

—Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News

Headin' for the Last Round (Up)!

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer

The Only Way to Stop Him

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital

But Isn't It a Little Dangerous?

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Doorstops

ATTRACTIVE doorstops are being made and sold by an unemployed man in our town. From three-quarter-inch wood, he saws animal shapes, mostly dogs and cats in a sitting position. The heads are separate and fastened on with a headless nail, which permits them to be moved from side to side. At the bottom he fastens a wedge-shaped piece of wood at a right angle, and this may be slipped under the opened door. The animal is painted a bright color, and sells readily for 35 cents. Mrs. Lucile R. K.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

IT IS not enough to do good; one must do it the right way.
—VISCOUNT MORLEY

In Lighter Vein

Liberal

Arthur, aged seven, had carefully bitten out all the soft pieces of his slice of toast, neatly piling the crusts on the edge of his plate.

"When I was a little boy," said father reprovingly, "I always ate my crusts."

"Did you like them?" asked Arthur.

"Of course I did," said the father, glibly.

"Then you may have these," replied his son, graciously.—*Montreal Star.*

"Stan"

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I want you to bear in mind that the affix 'stan' means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan, the place of the Afghans. Can anyone give me another example?"

Nobody seemed anxious to do so until little Jimmy said proudly: "Yes, sir, I can: Umbrellastan, the place for umbrellas!"—*Unidentified.*

Today's Limerick

Not long ago news about Gandhi
Was daily most everywhere handhi,
But since his seclusion
There's none for perusion,
Which, truthfully, seems rather dandhi.

Customary Method

"So your daughter's getting married. Is it to be an old-fashioned wedding?"

"Yes, I'm footing the bills."

Oh-Oh!

The late Rev. Samuel Chadwick once appeared before a magistrate to oppose the granting of a liquor license.

Counsel for the brewers took the line that the court was no place for a minister. "I should advise the reverend gentleman," he said, "to go and look after his sheep."

Chadwick replied: "The sheep are all right. I'm here to look after the wolf." — *New Zealand Methodist Times.*

Mucha (Warsaw)

"Look here, sir! You've been in there for ten minutes and you haven't spoken a word!"

"Sh! I'm 'phoning to my wife."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Olivet in the Old Testament

THE first direct Biblical reference to Olivet (or the Mount of Olives), a ridge of hills to the east of Jerusalem, is in II Samuel 15:30ff, where we are told that as David ascended the mount after the revolt of Absalom he prayed to God (v. 31); and it appears that at the summit there was a regular place of worship (v. 32; cf. Margin of the Revised Version). There he was joined by Hushai the Archite, who agreed to bring him news of Absalom's movements.

The prophet Ezekiel is almost certainly referring to Olivet when he says that in one of his visions he saw the "glory of the LORD" stand "upon the mountain which is on the east side of" Jerusalem (Ezek. 11:23); while the writer of Zechariah 14:4, in one of his prophecies of the coming "day of the LORD" foretells that "the mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof" forming a "very great valley," which is to form a way of escape (14:5).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THOUGH our city schools may be large and the classes crowded, a fine spirit prevails among the children, as is illustrated in the following incident:

The members of graduating classes buy class pins, which they very proudly wear. In one class, when the children were bringing their money for these pins, the girls discovered that one of their number felt quite disappointed because she could not afford the pin. Without a word to the girl, some of the members of the class spoke to the teacher about this. They asked the teacher to order an extra pin, saying that each of them would share in the cost.

The pin was ordered. When it came, the teacher told the girls about it. They said, "Please don't say a word about it to Hannah. Just let her find it on her desk."

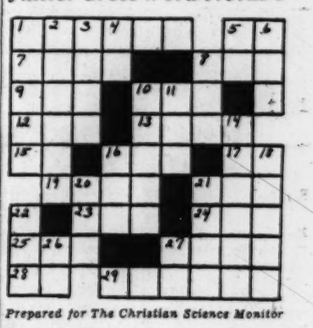
The teacher found a pretty box and placed the pin in it. This she put on Hannah's desk.

When Hannah found the box with the pin on her desk, she rushed forward with it saying, "Miss L—— someone has forgotten this pin on my desk."

The teacher replied, looking knowingly at the rest, "No, dear. It was left for you. It is your pin."

Hannah, speechless with joy and gratitude, went to her desk. The rest of the morning, any visitor to the room would have had a difficult time finding out who was the happiest, the teacher, the girls, or Hannah. Surely it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Junior Cross-Word No. 193



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Alternative.
5—Small European fish.
7—Recline in a lazy manner.
8—Nail.
9—Every one.
10—Against.
12—County in Iowa.
13—Stringed musical instrument.
15—Myself.
16—Through.
17—Harney Peak, highest of Black Hills, is in this state (abbr.).
19—Cover of a building.
21—Devoured.
23—Moist.
24—Pronoun.
25—Sport.
27—Abound.
28—— —— Worth is a city in Texas (abbr.).
29—Instrument of two blades for cutting.

Down

1—Assert.
2—Something by which a thing is held.
3—Spanish jar.
4—Prefix meaning "not."
5—Roman numeral.
6—Lair.
8—Insect.
10—Crack.
11—Belonging to us.
14—Book of the Old Testament.
16—American poet and story-writer.
18—Thinks.
20—Possesses.
21—At sea.
22—Away.
26—State north of Arizona (abbr.).
27—Symbol for tellurium.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Weston (Ore.) Leader: John Barleycorn won't be under much restraint if saloon men are allowed to put up the bars.

Los Angeles Times: A government official says the church is a financial failure. It isn't as great a financial failure as the Government would be if it were run by voluntary contributions.

Humorist: "Give me the man who gets what he wants in the end, no matter how long he has to wait for it," says a business man. He will find him in some telephone-box, still waiting.

Minneapolis Tribune: One Missouri farmer is reported to have grown a truckload of turnips from a dime's worth of seed, which, the Joplin Globe believes, justifies the conclusion that he must have almost broke even.

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Woodland Nymph — "Um-m! Lettuce!" — Taking It Easy — Mock Wedding

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Charles A. Fitz Gerald, West Newton, Mass.; H. C. Green, Fayetteville, Ark.; Mrs. John N. Haslett, White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. Edith E. Rhodes, Los Angeles.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'Kitten on the Keys'

By CARMACK

Joan had some callers this afternoon and she asked Tiddlywinks and me to play our duet for them—
Well, sir—we were just getting nicely started when Buzzy jumped upon the piano—
And went marching across the keys—
The result was he just about took the show away from us!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Cuba Libre

SO FAR as the United States can bestow freedom and sovereignty upon Cuba the Island Republic now stands free and sovereign. The treaty just signed by Secretary Hull and Ambassador Marquez Sterling does not merely annul the famous and troublesome Platt Amendment; it annuls it with emphasis. It not only removes any legal basis for holding Cuba in tutelage; it attempts to sweep away patronizing presumptions which have irked Cubans even more than the terms of the 1903 treaty. It renounces rights to intervene, but it goes farther—in President Roosevelt's words, it "opposes the policy of armed intervention."

Ambassador Sterling aptly recalls the remark of an American leader when Cuba's independence was originally proclaimed in 1902 and the American flag hauled down: "It is better that the Stars and Stripes should be indelibly impressed upon our hearts than that they should fly above our heads." From the rejoicing with which the new treaty has been received in Havana it appears that this generous gesture has given the Stars and Stripes a place in Cuban hearts never won by insistence on "rights" of intervention that Cuba had granted only under duress.

Abrogation of the Platt Amendment is desired almost as much by Americans as Cubans, and quick ratification of the treaty is expected. A new commercial treaty will follow. If this can give some real succor to the Island's distressed economy and augment the relief contained in the new sugar quota for Cuba, the United States should not only win but deserve a good will which many Cubans have not recently manifested.

Yet Americans cannot afford to assume that all difficulties with Cuba have been removed. There will still be plenty of opportunity to exercise patience and forbearance. The new treaty should go far to ameliorate feeling against the United States. But it may not end such irrational hate as that expressed in the recent attack on Ambassador Caffery. For in Cuba's present turmoil much more is involved than anti-American feeling. And much more than any American action will be required to give Cuba freedom.

The underlying situation of poverty, homelessness, starvation and disorientation has developed a people that knows not what it does. Individuals and groups are lashing out in search of straws to save them. It is unreasoning mob action, but all Cuba has become a mob. Not even those in high places agree with one another. Parties in general, like all other Cuban institutions, crumbled long ago, and even the last political party which appeared to withstand the corroding influences of the times now is splitting wide apart.

The new renunciation will be severely tested. There may come in the next days and weeks stronger provocations to intervene in Cuba than Americans have ever known. If these materialize, it is to be hoped that the counsel of mobs will not prevail, but that the United States will prove itself as big in spirit as it is in size, and that its policies will be not only just and wise, but generous and kind.

Pieces of Eight

CAPTAIN KIDD is in the news again; yet another expedition has set out to find the treasure that, according to legend, he hid upon the Salvage Islands. There never was a buccaneer of any eminence but left his savings buried on an island—according to legend. The plan was perhaps a little eccentric, but it ought to have achieved its object of secrecy, if it had not been for the map. There was always a map, the reason for which is obscure. Perhaps it was given to the world in the spirit that has prompted other eminent men to originate a sporting event by the gift of a trophy. The Kidd Stakes are competed for perennially. Whatever its purpose, that map, with the cross over the cache, has launched more ships than ever did Helen's beauty. No doubt it was that cross in the bottom left-hand corner that really started off Jason in search of the Golden Fleece.

Today, a little of the first careless rapture may seem to have departed. It is sometimes the servants of a limited company instead of a few devoted adventurers that man the good ship "Hispaniola"—but it takes more than a board of directors to turn treasure hunting into a business. Once the captain has summoned all hands to the break of the poop, and mentioned that little island in the Caribbees, be sure that Long John Silver himself would mark nothing unfamiliar in the atmosphere.

As in fiction, so, one imagines, in real life, the actual treasure—the doubloons and moidores themselves—must come as a slight anticlimax—if they ever come at all. Their glitter may satisfy; but the apex of the adventure, the one incomparable thrill, arrives before that. The spade strikes against "something hard"; the corner of an ancient iron-bound chest is revealed—and the oldest and best of the foolish stories that man is forever telling himself has come true again.

What 2,000,000 Women Can Do

WHAT could 2,000,000 women accomplish, should they suddenly decide to stand firmly and unitedly for the principles they profess? This question was raised and answered by the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the federation's recent convention.

"I wonder what would happen," she said, in a ringing call for action on the part of club women, "if 2,000,000 women said to the United States Government, 'We demand that profit be taken out of war making. We demand that all resources be commandeered by the Government if war comes to this land of ours. We demand that no aid of any kind whatsoever be given to nations engaged in war; and we demand the truth on all questions of international policy instead of trumped-up, clever propaganda.'"

Many, either regretfully or derisively, may challenge Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole's optimistic appraisal of women's influence, even when unitedly exercised by so intelligent and numerically powerful a group as the General Federation of Women's Clubs. But is there anything 2,000,000 women could not accomplish if inspired by an abundance of faith and love? "Demands" alone, it is clear, accomplish little. Demands have long been made for suppression of crime, better motion pictures, and many social reforms. But when there is courage, persistence, love in overflowing measure, then there is also power to overcome resistance, even in the face of tremendous odds.

A woman judge writing recently of women's special qualifications said: "It is perhaps this very intuitiveness of a woman's thought, her understanding sympathy with a child's point of view, her keen appreciation of the power and effectiveness of love to meet every situation that especially qualifies her. . . ."

She is speaking of woman's qualifications for filling the post of judge in a juvenile court, but these same assets surely fit her to exercise, if she will, a powerful and beneficent influence on the problems of the child grown man. Alas, he is still, it would seem, almost as bewildered as in his boyhood days and as much in need of understanding, advice and admonition.

How sorely the world needs this practical application of woman's love today!

Headlines on the Air

A WAVE of protest is sweeping Chicago over the manner in which radio announcers reported the recent stockyards fire. Listeners who turned their dials to get word of what was going on heard exaggerations and hysterically alarming accounts. With the fire now in the past, and the damage much below radio estimates, some of Chicago's citizens have grown thoughtful.

Among the protests are certain specific complaints that leave radio stations open to two serious charges. Either there was no real effort made to obtain the facts, or else the facts were distorted to make sensational radio headlines.

One radio rumor was that three fire engines and their crews had been trapped and destroyed. The story was broadcast twice, causing untold anxiety for the families of all the firemen. The world's fair buildings—never in danger—were said to be menaced. One bulletin declared that an exposition building had caught fire. Today Chicago citizens are asking an accounting from those responsible for such misleading and sensational reports.

Radio has taken over, to some extent, the task of gathering and disseminating news. Is it to take over as well the discredited and deplorable tendency to overemphasize and sensationalize? The radio should recognize its responsibility. It is possible for the printed newspaper to spread panic by sensationalism and exaggeration. The radio, at a time of stress or public danger, could carry this panic to a point of catastrophe by pouring out a flood of exaggeration and misstatement. The radio broadcasters must decide what kind of headlines shall be put on the air.

Cross Currents in Government

AMID the tides of change and growth in government in the United States, is it possible to distinguish the main trends and their implications? The task is not easy. There are bewildering currents, cross currents and swirling eddies. Some trends are toward desirable goals, others in the opposite direction.

Among the trends in the right direction are basic reorganization of rural governments, consolidation and strengthening of the structure of government in cities and states, the trend toward the city manager plan, greater recognition of the importance of executive leadership and higher professional standards for administrative service.

Trends in the other direction include the declining popular interest in voting, overlapping and duplication as between the various layers of government, increased costs perhaps beyond the ability of taxpayers to bear, failure to meet challenges to the present systems of civil and criminal justice, the continuance of corruption, incompetence, boss rule and the spoils system, and new developments in organized crime, racketeering and commercial fraud.

A definite shift in the balance of power between the Federal Government and the states, which has been taking place for thirty years, continues. The influence of the Federal Government is being steadily extended. Observers will disagree as to the wisdom of such centralization.

The question whether government has gone too far afield is pressing. Even before the enormously ramified organization of the Federal Government during this Administration, the machinery had become vast, unwieldy, and increasingly costly. Yet efforts of administration after administration to simplify it have been balked by inertia, opposition and the vested interests of bureaucracy.

Looking at the activities of the Federal Government in the light of the simple powers conferred by the Federal Constitution, one wonders how many of them have clear warrant. Did the founders contemplate the vast powers, duties, personnel and costs, for example, of the Departments of Interior, of Agriculture, and of Commerce, to say nothing of the numerous independent establishments?

If many of the new agencies set up temporarily during the present Administration should prove permanent, the Federal Government will be extended beyond anything before known in the nation. It would mean that the trend from local home rule to centralization and paternalism had reached high tide.

Government is a growth. Change is inevitable. Shall change come by drifting or by planning? Clearly, some of the goals for the future should be:

Improvement in all layers of government.

Better understanding and relationship between the different layers as to functions, jurisdiction, administrative responsibility and taxation.

More scientific levying and collection of all taxes, with relief from their growing oppressiveness.

Restudy of the functions of government to assure readjustments and to avoid further overexpansion.

Simplification of government to promote more citizen participation in it.

Definite efforts to make public service a more attractive career, thereby attracting more competent officials and gradually loosening the tentacles of the spoils system.

Whatever collective action and regimentation have been necessary in the emergency, the American system and genius still are based on individual initiative, and even on the oft-reviled "rugged individualism." And better citizens are basic to the problem of better government.

Absolutely Harmless!

A CHAIN of stores in Washington recently advertised toy machine guns for sale. Under an illustration appeared the line, "Loads of Fun and Absolutely Harmless!" The advertisement explained that the toy makes the rat-a-tat-tat racket of a real machine gun while shooting forth bright sparks. A sight helps adjust the aim. "We'll bet there's not a boy in Washington who wouldn't love to have one," the copy writer had added.

Absolutely harmless! Yet just around the corner in the Department of Justice officials are making a special drive to stamp out banditry, kidnaping and gang murders by preventing the private possession of machine guns. If the copy writer had said, "Get your boy a toy machine gun modeled like that used by the notorious outlaw, John Dillinger," his appeal might have been less pleasing to fathers and mothers, but it would have had more real significance.

What must be presented to youth is not attractive invitations to possess toy firearms and cartridges, but a real picture of what the gangster and his machine gun symbol are like. Children must be taught to look upon gangsters not as heroic, adventuresome, brave men, but as common thieves, killers of their innocent fellow men, kidnapers of babies from their cribs, violators of the rules men have agreed to live by. What boy wants to be like that?

Imitating cowardly thieves must be made repugnant to the best instincts of youth. Manufacturers of toy machine guns and advertising copy writers only make more difficult the task of right-thinking parents who want to teach their children to be good citizens.

Finished Trilogy

Book of the Day

FOR several years Mr. T. S. Stribling has been at work on a trilogy which should tell the social history of the South at important periods from the Civil War to the boom years. Whether the two earlier novels, The Forge and The Store, and the new one, UNFINISHED CATHEDRAL (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50) have really given us the best perspective is a point about which readers may disagree. Certainly his canvas includes all grades in the social order—planters, small farmers, plutocrats, tradesmen, politicians, preachers, teachers, artisans, carpetbaggers, Rotarians, members of the Klan—and a large representation of Negroes.

Copious and Confused

The plot of Mr. Stribling's trilogy is based on the fortunes of the Vaiden family, and particularly of Col. Miltiades Vaiden, who as a young man in The Forge fought at Shiloh and helped to organize the Klan, in The Store began at middle life to rebuild the family fortunes and restore some of its earlier prosperity to the Alabama town of Florence, and now in Unfinished Cathedral, at 90, has long been the big man of his city.

Unfinished Cathedral is as copious and confused as the times it records. There is a real estate boom in Florence with the ancient Miltiades and his bank in supremacy. There is a proposed lynching—averted lest it interfere with the boom—and a case against six Negro boys with a famous criminal lawyer from the North coming down to defend them, startlingly like an actual case of last year.

The Boom Bursts

There is the cathedral, a great modern institution to be built by high-pressure salesmanship, but unfinished because Colonel Milt's bank fails, the boom bursts and the old gentleman is assassinated by the son of a man he injured years before. There are satiric scenes of educational, judicial, and religious travesty, and startling glimpses of the younger generation following its new path in an old world. The only one of Mr. Stribling's creations in this book of whom he really seems to approve is pretty Marsan, daughter of Colonel Milt's old age, a girl entirely sophisticated in conduct but honest and naïve within.

Most of Mr. Stribling's material is presented as seen by the Rev. Jerry Catlin, assistant minister to Dr. Blackenship, pastor in charge of building the cathedral, and Prof. Albee Petrie, who teaches in the high school. Each of these men means well. Each of them has his own little romance which helps to bind together the threads of the plot, and each fails to do much about the problems that Mr. Stribling propounds.

Sometimes powerful, sometimes harsh, often perplexing and often journalistic, Unfinished Cathedral is perhaps the most consistently interesting of the three novels in the series.

WINIFRED K. RUGG.

The American Federation of Labor

What It Is . . . How It Is Organized

By MALCOLM KEIR

Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

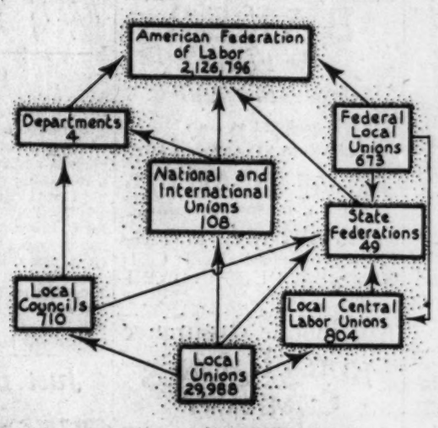
ALTHOUGH few persons outside of unions understand the relationships between the bodies that compose the American Federation of Labor, this information now is essential in the interpretation of the daily news.

The oldest type of union is the local group of craftsmen all of the same trade, some groups having as few as seven members, others as many as several hundred. In these locals, conducted like town meetings, the grievances, peculiar trade problems and policies of the specific local craftsmen are discussed and decided. The members of local unions constitute the citizenry of the whole A. F. of L. structure; all other bodies within the organization are composed of delegates from this citizenry.

After 1830, when one industry after another burst through local confines for materials and markets, the wages and hours of workers in any one trade no longer were competitively limited to one community. When Troy stoves were sold only in Troy, a local stove molders' union was sufficient, but when Detroit and Troy stoves both were sold in St. Louis, the molders of Detroit competed with those of Troy. Hence the local unions of Troy and Detroit and everywhere else where the stove molding trade was practiced saw the advisability of national standardization of wages and hours. To accomplish this purpose delegates from each local met in convention at definite intervals. This convention constituted the legislative body of a national union (called international if there were delegates from Canada or Mexico). Between conventions an executive council composed of the officers of the national carried on the administrative, organizing and collective bargaining activities decreed by the convention. Some trades escaped the expenses of conventions by the use of the initiative and referendum.

Because the original locals created the national unions it took many years to determine the relative allocations of powers between locals and nationals, but today most nationals, since they represent *all* the union members, are paramount over a local. The nationals usually control the treasury and are the authority whose assent must be gained before a local can strike.

Just as nationals brought order to separate trades, it was thought that coördination of nationals would unify all trades. After several fruitless experiments, the American Federation of Labor was organized first in 1881 and reorganized in 1886. The nationals are to the A. F. of L. what the states are to the United States. The national unions have retained full autonomy, except for functions delegated to the A. F. of L. The principal functions of the A. F. of L. are the setting up of uniform policies—done by a convention of delegates from the nationals—the centralization of publicity and the lobbying at Washington in the interest of all the united unions. The A. F. of L. cannot issue any kind of an order to any national, and that includes strike orders; the whole power of the A. F. of L. lies in the persuasion exercised by the expressed opinion of the majority of the nationals, but any national if it wishes can defy this opinion. For administrative purposes between annual conventions the A. F. of L. has an executive council composed of the principal officers of the Federation.



Structure of the Federation

Attached to the main trunk—locals federated into nationals and these in the A. F. of L.—are several subsidiaries, all being delegate bodies. Closely related locals, such as those in the building or metal trades, have so many special problems not common to all trades that they have united into local councils. In some places the same kindred trades have district and regional councils. For example, there is a Boston Building Trades Council, a Massachusetts Building Trades Council and a New England Building Trades Council.

What the councils do for a few trades the Central Labor Union (sometimes called the City Central Union) does for all organized trades in a single community; even the trades having councils send delegates to the Central Labor Union. Before the rise of nationals and the A. F. of L. the Central Labor Union was the apex of federation; but as both business and labor organizations expanded beyond single communities, the Central Labor Unions shriveled in power. Today they are useful in lobbying before the municipal law-making body and in bringing pressure upon contractors working for the cities. They also aid in the promotion of the fraternal spirit among local craft unions, emphasizing the solidarity of all union labor. If unions in the future should indorse a separate labor political party, the Central Labor Unions are well equipped to head this movement.

The second article in Professor Keir's discussion will appear on this page tomorrow.

Fences and Tariffs

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Comments by the Monitor's European Editorial Correspondent Who Has Recently Completed a Lecture Tour of the United States.

PITTSBURGH is one of the key towns of America. If you do not know Pittsburgh and the life of Pittsburgh, you do not know industrial America. It has a flavor all its own. Carlyle would have loved Pittsburgh. Or rather he ought to have loved Pittsburgh, which exemplifies his gospel of work.

* * *

Wanted, a Word: In the wealth of words which make up the English language, it may be possible to find one which precisely fits Pittsburgh. I confess I do not know it. For there is a sense in which Pittsburgh is ugly, and another in which it is beautiful. I wish I could find the *mot juste*. To be sure there were forests of chimney stacks. To be sure there was smoke. For Pittsburgh is the industrial city par excellence.

Yet withal Pittsburgh impressed me as strangely fascinating. When one ascends the heights, and looks down on that landscape of factories, one sees (if I may so express myself) a symphony of toil. It made me dizzy to watch the little cars climbing like flies, almost vertically, to the top of hills. The impossible angles were themselves symbolic of the triumph of human ingenuity.

Pittsburgh presents an unforgettable spectacle. I wish someone would give me the right word to describe it.

* * *

What America Needs: We were talking, in this center of industrial America, of new deals and tariffs and autarchy.

"America self-sufficing!" exclaimed one of the company. "No country can live by itself—not even the United States."

His assertion was challenged. Whereupon he produced a clipping and began to read.

"America," he said, "must import rubber, which is needed in the automobile and electrical trades. It must import silk for its airplanes and balloons. It must import antimony. . . ."

The challenger waved his hand, as though to brush aside these insignificant items.

"That is not all. It cannot produce sufficient chromite for metal covering. It wants more nickel. It needs manganese which is essential in the steel business. It requires asbestos for insulation purposes. Do you know that more than fifty per cent of tungsten comes from China?"

The challenger was not persuaded. The discussion grew heated.

"A little asbestos as a heat insulator seems to be needed now," said one of the party.

* * *

No Fences: My own contribution to the conversation was a red herring.

"Talking of tariffs," I said, "one thing strikes me very forcibly as I wander about America. It is the absence of fences."

"What has that to do with tariffs?"

"Nothing, except by way of contrast. High fences are built around industries, but there is nothing to divide one house from another."

I went on to explain that in Europe most people who have a piece of land put up some kind of inclosure. "Whereas here, houses seem to stand on common land. I have remarked this absence of clean divisions in all parts of the country, and somehow I prefer the European style."

"For what reason?"

"It is hard to say. I feel that there is a lack of finish. A house and its garden should be like a poem—a sonnet. It should be properly parceled off."

There was some laughter. "Then you are in favor of tariffs?"

"I was thinking," I replied solemnly, "in æsthetic, not in commercial, terms."

* * *

Nothing To Do: A business man was telling me of the many signs of an improvement in business.

"By the end of the year," he declared enthusiastically, "I shall be just as busy as ever. That'll be grand."

"You have been hard hit?" I asked.

"Oh, I have been affected financially, of course, like everyone else. But we have made readjustments which were necessary and indeed advantageous."

"Of what do you complain?"

He stared at me in surprise. "I have always led an active life," he said at last, "and what I have felt the most is the lack of occupation. Idleness—I cannot stand it. Why, I'd rather be busy and earn nothing, than be inactive and make big profits."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

British and American Aims

STATESMEN are always telling us, and many people believe, that the future of civilization depends on active and continuous coöperation between Britain and the United States. It is undoubtedly true that a good and firm understanding between the peoples of the two countries would go far towards guaranteeing the peace of the world. . . .

But it seems to me that if the proposition about British-American coöperation is sound, the case for a continuous popular movement, wider than anything yet attempted, must be overwhelming, and I wonder that it has not hitherto been developed with both official and individual encouragement. . . .

I have lately read two comments, one in a book published in London, and one in an American newspaper, on the lack of understanding between the two peoples. . . . American life is interpreted, so far as it is interpreted, for British readers always from the British point of view. . . . Consequently, the British readers are never in a position to know what the American people think and why they think it.

The position in the eastern states of America is perhaps a little better. . . . But I doubt if newspaper readers of the South, Middle West or West know or care a thing about British feelings or prejudices, at any rate, on any question of real importance. . . .

Two peoples speaking the same language should not misunderstand one another. They may differ in opinions, but at least they should know something of each other's circumstances and motives. So much is essential if there is ever to be complete coöperation.—*Christchurch* (N. Z.) *Times.*

Paid But Still Owed

"THE more it changes the more it is the same thing," says a French proverb. Certainly there is nothing new in the reported British plan to compromise the war debt owed America for a lump sum, and pay that sum by borrowing it in America. Thus the debt would be paid by still owing it.

That has been true from the beginning. Germany borrowed the money from America to pay its war debts to the allies. They used this money to pay their debts to America. We loaned it back to Germany to pay its next installment to the allies, which they again paid to America. Thus the whirligig went around. . .

It is like connecting two tanks with pipes, one at the top and the other at the bottom. Whatever you pump through either pipe in either direction automatically flows back through the other, and the level remains the same.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*